Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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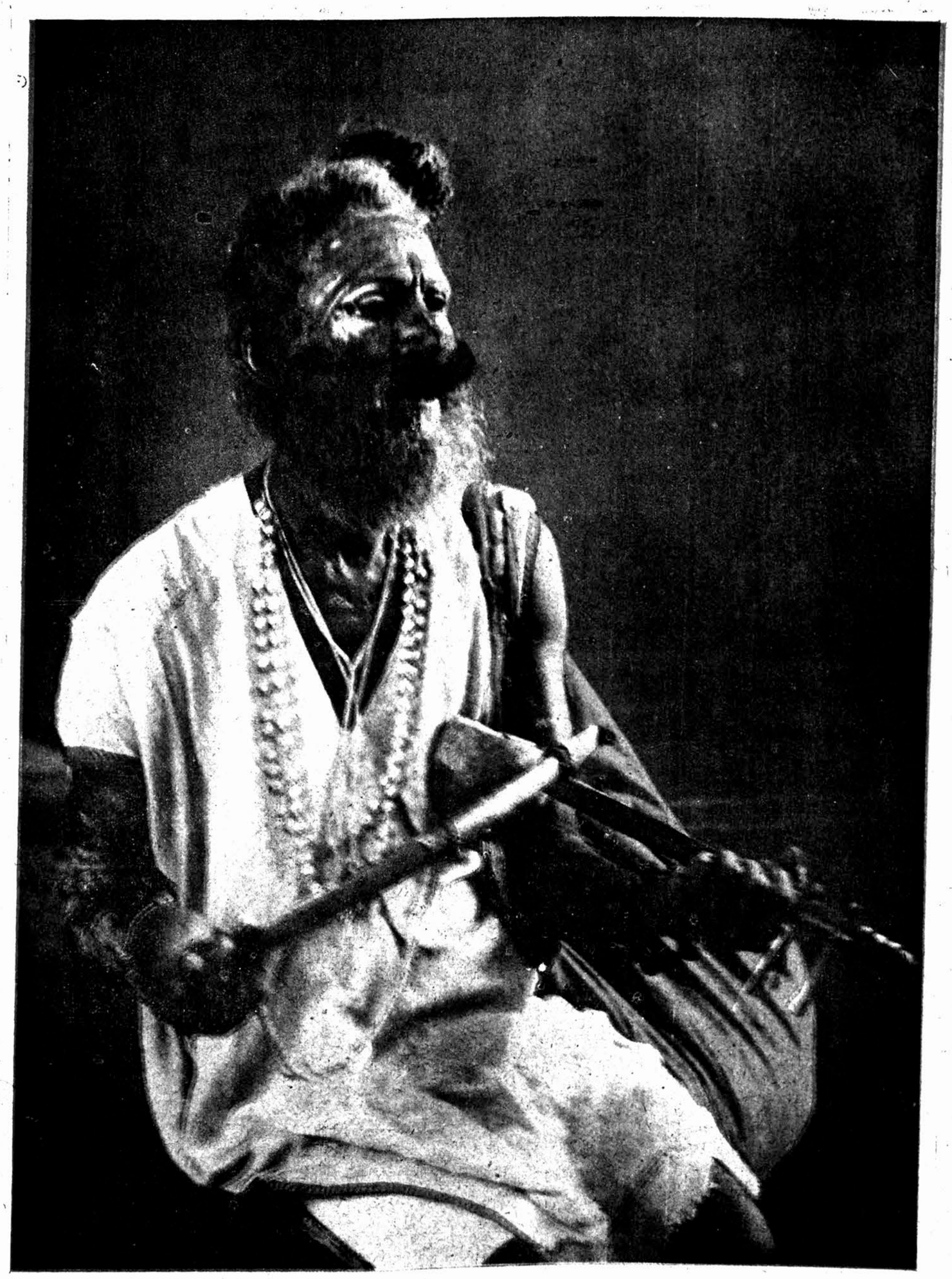
ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY



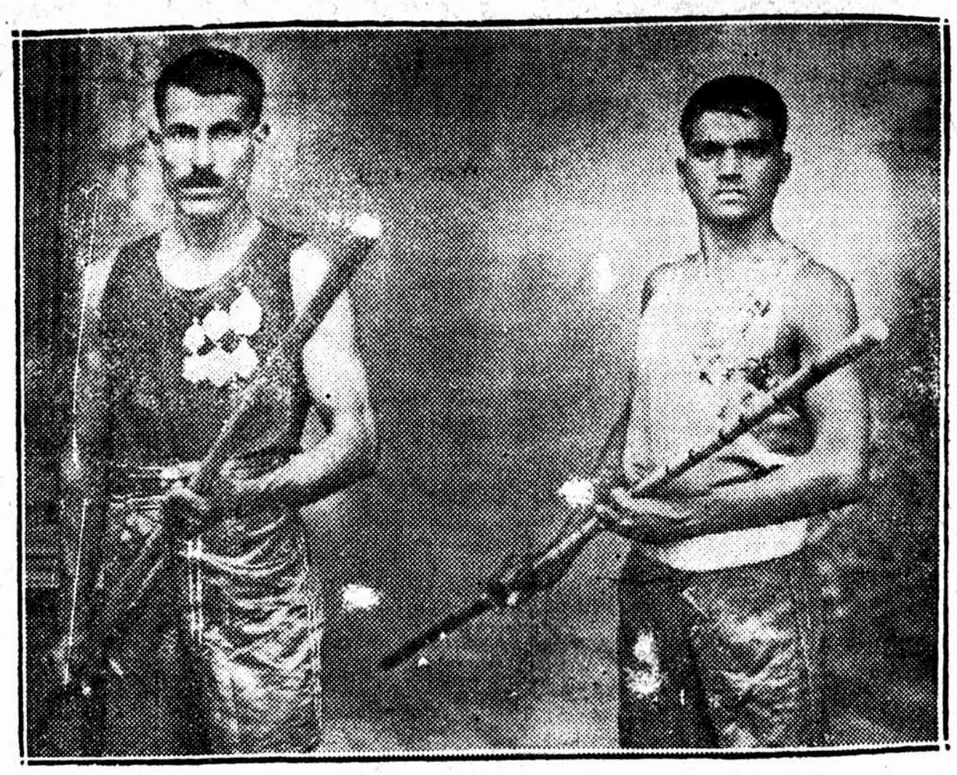
THE MINSTREL

WHEN HAILE SELASSIE VISITED ENGLAND

The present Emperor of Ethiopia had occasion to pay a visit to England six years ago, when, as Ras Tafari, he had occupied the position of Prince-Regent of Ethiopia. Photo shows him inspecting the Guard of Honour on his arrival at Dover.

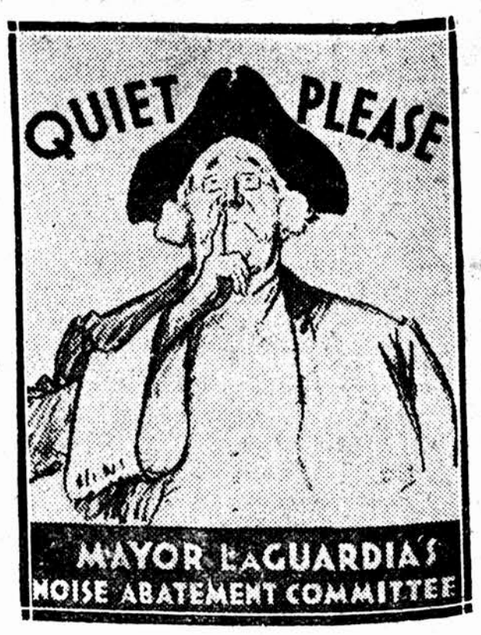
THE CROWN-PRINCE OF ETHIOPIA.

Khuda Bux, Indian magician, with "X-Ray eyes," cycling through London streets blind-folded.



Messrs. Veerashena (left) and Hesaji Kank, of Belgaum, have created a record by swinging lathies continuously for 60 hrs. 10 mts.

Aboriginal tribes of New Guinea, who are gradually being brought under the influence of modern civilization.



Anti-noise Poster issued by Mayor La Gardia of New York City when, as a culmination of his anti-noise campaign, he broadcasted on Sept. 30 a proclamation to the citizens to "refrain, in a spirit of co-operation, courtesy and neighbourliness, from making any noise which might interfere with the peace and quiet of other citizens as far as is humanly possible, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m."

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1935 Sunday, November 17, 1935

Munitions Pour In For Ethiopia

HARD TASK FOR RAILWAY

Abyssinians Abandon Grabre-hor And Daggahbur

Asmara's Optimism Of Drive On Ogaden Front Receives Setback

DJIBOUTI, November 16.

The Railway is unable to handle the masses of munitions pouring in for Ethiopia.

A new lorry-road is being hastily constructed.

Optimism Vanishes

An Asmara message says:—

Optimism aroused earlier in the week of a successful Italian drive on Ogaden Front is tempered by later reports which reveal that Gen. Graziani's Frout Line, so far as it is definitely consolidated remains only at Gorahai.

Fighting between Italian 'Askaris' and a band of Ethiopians has recently taken place at Grabrehor, 30 miles south of Sassabaneh, which city together with Daggahbur the Abyssinians abandoned after their being heavily bombed.

DE BONO'S RECALL MYSTERY EXPLAINED

ROME, Nov. 16.

The sensational replacement of General De Bono as High Commissioner Commander-in-Chief, at East Africa by Marshal Pietro Badoglio is exolained in a communique. It says with the reconquest of Makalle De Bono concluded the task entrusted to him. Duce sent him a cordial telegram and the King promoted De Bono to the rank of Marshal of Italy.

It is believed here that the strain of campaign was beginning to tell on De Bono who is 69. Hitherto his conduct of operations in Northern Front met with the highest praise. Badoglio is 64. He has been Chief of Staff since 1932. He is regarded as one of the best military brains of Europe He was Envoy Extraordinary to the United States in 1921 and subsequently ambassador at Brazil.

Rs. 500

Thirty Seven Lucky Numbers for the month of

October

were published in the

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SUNDAY EDITION

on

10th November

Please check the numbers on your copies and send us your Lucky Number Copies, if any, for payment as early as possible.

Duce On Implications Of Italian Note

ROME, Nov. 16.

It is believed Sgr. Mussolini in his address to the Fascist Grand Council, to-night, will explain the implications of the Italian note to the Sanctionist Countries on the definite basis of Italy's continued membership of the League and to reaffirm that Italy cannot withdraw from Abyssinia. and announce measures for resistance of the sanctions practically limiting imports to indispensable commodities, raw materials of which are coal, petrol. iron, steel, only permitting free import of gold and silver and manuscripts. Preference in the import of luxury articles will be given to non-Sanctionist countries, but the principal consideration will be the foreign exchange available.—Reuter's Special.

WEDDING RINGS TO FIGHT SANCTIONS

(Special Cable.)

ROME, Nov. 16.

Several Italian women send their golden wedding rings to Sgr. Mussolini to be melted down for the defence of Italy against Sanctions. These rings will be replaced by steel rings inscribed "For my country". It is estimated, if 10 millions wives give up

(Continued on page 7).

Wazir Ali Scores Century

Frequent Bowling Changes Fail To Dislodge Batsmen

KADRI'S FLAWLESS 84

The tents filled up early this morning when the first match in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament commenced at the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

Wazir Ali won the toss and sent in Mushtaque Ali and Kadri to open the Muslim innings against the Europeans.

The batsmen played cautious game and took the score to 36 when the first wicket fell.

The European bowlers gave little difficulty to their opponents and the Muslim score steadily mounted up.

RIVAL TEAMS

EUROPEAN.	MUSLIM.
T. C. LONGFIELD (Capt).	LT. WAZIR ALI, (Captain).
R. G. HOPKINS	LT. S. M. HUSSAIN.
P. N. MILLER	M. NISSAR.
C. K. H. HILL-WOOD	NAKHUDA (Wicket keeper.)
J. E. TEW	MUSHTAQUE ALI.
CAPTAIN F. G. ARNOLD	MUBARAK ALI.
F. WARNE	AMIR ELAHI.
CAPTAIN H. P. MALLINSON	BAPORIA.
R. A. GOURLAY	S. M. KADRI.
A. G. SKINNER	M. HASSAN.
P. I. VAN DER GUCHT	A. HAKIM.
R. SYRETT 12th man.	Reserves:—S. HEPTULLA. M. SURTI. A. PEERBHOY.

Wazir Ali called correctly and elected to bat sending Mushtaque Ali and Kadri to face the attack. Hill-Wood a left hander opened from the Bori Bunder end. Mushtaque opening the scoring with a glance to leg for two. Longfield, the European skipper took charge from the pavilion end, but runs came only in singles.

A fine carpet drive to the screen by Mushtaque Ali off Longfield signalled the first decade after ten minutes' play Kadri who was very cautious obtained his first boundary by gliding Longfield to fine.

As the opening Muslim pair seemed to be digging themselves in, Longfield wound the first change. Warne replacing his skipper. Kadri hit the Australian bowler to leg for two and followed it with another glance in the same direction raising the total to twenty

Tame Bowling

The European bowling did not present any difficulties. Warne tempting the batsmen with slow spinners. Gourlay relieved Hill-Wood and with his good length kept the scoring down. Mustaque Ali had a narrow escape when he raised a ball just over Longfield's head at short leg. Warne's spinners proved expensive. Mustaque Ali being severe on them.

The Europeans met with success when Gourlay dismissed Mushtaque Ali, who raised a short pitched ball into the bowler's hands (36—1—21)

Baporia occupied the vacant crease and swung Gourlay to leg but Longfield fielded a hot return in fine style.

Arnold was given a spell in place of Warne, and the newcomer bowled a maiden over. Baporia who was rather shaky lifted Gourlay just out of reach of the bowler, otherwise he would have met the same fate as Mushtaque Ali.

Slow Scoring

Forty went up after fifty-five minutes, the rate of scoring being slow.

Baporia broke his duck with a square cut off Arnold, sending up 50. The Muslim midget had batted 28 minutes without scoring. Hill-Wood who came on in place of Arnold was pitching them down fast, his queer action amusing the crowd immensely. Sixty was telegraphed after play had been in progress for 75 minutes.

After playing out three overs, Kadri relieved the monotony by turning Hill-Wood to leg for 3; another 2 off the same bat brought 70 on the board. Longfield who was in charge of the leather from the Bori Bundar end sent down an expensive over which gave the Muslims 8 runs.

(Continued on Page 48 Col. 2.)

THE FINAL SCORE

MUSLIMS (for 7)	301
WAZIR ALI (batting)	119

AUSTRALIAN TEAM'S COLLAPSE

(Page 48)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

French, German Tuitions, Translations by European Lady Ph.D. (Bown) ten years' experience as College Teacher, Berlin. Apply Box No. 5174, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL

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58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

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87. ASTROLOGERS.

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121. DAILY WANTS.

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WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov 15

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	64
Consolidated Gas	32
Western Union Telg	74 1/4
Radio Corporation	10
New York Central	25 1/4
Great North Pfd	30 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	48
United States Steel	49 1/2
American Smelting	59
Int Nicked of Canada	37 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	400
Amr Celanese	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 1/4
General Motor	58 1/2
Socony	12 1/4
National Dairy	19
Chase Bank	35 1/2
National City Bank	32

Market steady firm. Operation capacity of U S Steel 42 per cent. Carloadings for the week up 59,000.
Total business 2 3/4 million.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov 16

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 3/8
Banks selling T T 270 3/8
Banks buying T T 267 7/8
PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAVA
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG
Banks selling D D 102 nominal
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 81 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 1/8 15th instant
Hongkong/London 1/6 1/4 16th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/16 16th instant
Japan/London 1/1 31/32 16th instant
Java/London 7.21 1/2 16th instant
London/Paris 74.66 15th instant
London/Belgium 29.13 15th instant
London/Switzerland 15 12 1/4 15th instant
London/Italy 60.62 15th instant
London/Berlin 12.22 1/2 15th instant
London/Stockholm 19 39 1/2 15th instant
London/New York 4 91 13/16 15th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.24 3/4 15th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £7-1-4 1/2 14th instant; £7-1-5 15th instant
Silver London Ready 29 5/16 14th instant; 29 5/16 15th instant
Silver London Forward 29 1/16 14th instant; 29 1/16 15th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 14th instant; 65 5/8 15th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 14th instant; 5/8 per cent 15th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 14th instant; 3/4 per cent 15th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 155 January 159 March 159 May 159 July 159 at Cross Rate 4.92
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 230; Liverpool May 1936 6.49 Rs. 52 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 230; New York May 11.71 Rs. 34 1/2 at Cross Rate 1 92

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Poonachand Jagganath (18), who was stated to have decamped with a sum of Rs. 5,000, entrusted to him by his friend, to be paid in the Bank of India, yesterday was arrested.

The same evening he was negotiating the sale of a cycle with a shop-keeper at Kalyan, where a Thana District constable apprehended him.

Questioned, Poonachand told the constable that he purchased the cycle from a shop at 2nd Bhoiwada.

He was later brought to the Maharbour Police station at Bombay.

Inquiries were made by the police and he was subsequently sent to the Princess Street police. When the police asked him whether he had been entrusted with the amount from his friend to be paid in the Bank of India, he replied in the affirmative.

He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court to-day, and enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 3,000, Rs. 1,000 to be deposited in cash.

Missing Girl Found In Matunga

A young girl who was kidnapped yesterday was found by the police, deserted at Matunga this morning.

It appears a sweeper working at Lamington Road, left his five year old daughter in the compound of the Swastik School at Lamington Road, and went to his work.

When he returned after a few hours, he found the girl missing. He reported the matter to the police and a telephone message was sent to all the police stations to be on the look out for the girl or her kidnappers.

This morning the police found girl crying near Matunga.

The person who kidnapped her had removed the silver ornaments worn by the girl.

Tailor To Face Murder Charge

"Death due to a homicidal stab wound involving the lungs" was the verdict of the coroner's jury at the inquest held to-day on the body of Dewnand Parbat, age 40 years. The wound was alleged to have been inflicted by one Bhagwan Ramji, a tailor (who has absconded.)

The evidence of the rent collector, Mathuraprasad Vishwanath, showed that the accused had a room at the Mangaldas Building at 4th Kumbharwada Lane.

On the 14th of this month, one Purshotam, who has a room a few rooms away from the missing tailor stated that he pushed his wife. Whereupon Purshotam and the accused came to blows.

Witness further stated that the deceased remonstrated with the tailor regarding his conduct.

The accused went to his room, and came out armed with a knife. He challenged both the deceased and Purshotam, and later rushed at the deceased and stabbed him. Deceased then fainted.

His wife ran forward and dragged him away. He was rushed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died subsequently.

Sub-Inspector Partenkar of the Maharbavdi Police Station is conducting investigations in the matter.

"Suicide from opium poisoning", was the verdict recorded by the Coroner's Jury on the body of a Muslim woman Punbai (age 45) who was admitted to the K. E. M. Hospital at 1-45 a.m. this morning suffering from the effect of opium poisoning.

The evidence of her husband Allibhai Hassan residing at Tandale Road, Dadar, showed that the deceased had been suffering from a long time from asthma, and used to take opium for relief.

Last night witness returned home and found her unconscious. He took her to the K. E. M. Hospital where she expired at 3-30 a.m. this morning.

50 M. P. H. Not "Terrific Speed"

On the 7th November last, at 9-45 p.m. one Mothana Pochana, aged 50 years, was knocked down and killed by a motor car No. T-3250, driven by Mr. Hormusji Merwanji Kasinath, near the junction of Queens Road and 1st Marine Line Street.

At the inquest held on the body yesterday, Gangaram, son of the deceased stated that he was cooking food on the roadside, when some people shouted that a man had been run over at Queens Rd. Witness went there and found that it was his father.

Mr. Balam Rai Rao, a merchant, residing at Apollo Bunder, in giving evidence before the Coroner, stated that on Thursday, the 7th November at about 9-30 he was driving a car along Queens Road, going from Charni Rd. to Churchgate, when a motor car which was behind him overtook him near the R.C. Church, which was opposite to Marine Lines Station, and went ahead.

Witness stated that he was travelling at about 25 miles an hour, while the other car must have been doing at 50 m.p.h. The deceased was walking across the road and not running across. At the fast speed the car was travelling, the driver may not have been able to see deceased. As there was a lamp-post in the centre of the road, and a tree east of the lamp-post, the shadow of the tree fell on the ground, and the deceased must have come within the over-shadowed area, and was, perhaps, not visible to the driver.

Witness further stated that the speed at which the car was travelling could not be called "terrific speed," but "fast speed."

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death, but very strongly recommended to the authorities to impose a speed-limit on the motor vehicles in Bombay.

Full Bench Will Review Murder Case

A Full Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia on Monday will review the case in which Puttan Hassan, a Rampuri, was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Tyabji at the last High Court Sessions for the murder of a rent collector in the house of a singing girl named Hirabai in Bachusheths' Wadi in Kamatipura in May last.

The appeal has been based on certain alleged instances of non-direction and misdirection in the Judge's charge to the jury, which formed the grounds on which a certificate was granted by the Advocate-General for an appeal to a Full Bench.

Mr. A. J. Poonawala, Bar-at-Law, who defended the accused in the Sessions Court and argued the petition before the Advocate-General will appear to argue the appeal before the Full Bench

C. J. To Preside At Sessions

The Fourth Criminal Session of the High Court for the current year which had been sitting for nearly a month and a half, excluding the October vacation, has been dissolved on the completion of all the cases on the calendar.

The next Session will commence on Thursday next, with Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice, as the presiding judge.

TWO CHARGED WITH ARMED ROBBERY

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 16.

The sessions trial opened yesterday before Mr. S. M. Kaikini, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, and a Jury of Bhiwa Palo Wagh and Bhavdya Kavaji Kandi (30), two Thakurs of Shahpur taluka, on charges of having attempted to rob one. Soma Ravji by demanding Rs. 100 armed with swords without licence, (the second accused is a member of the registered criminal tribes) on the night of June 13 last at Kalbundhe village in the Shahpur taluka.

The accused were committed to the sessions court by Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, on September 5 last.

POPPY DAY FUND ENTERTAINMENT

Football On Motor Cycles Will Be High Spot Of Floodlit Carnival

Arrangements are now complete for the final event in the Poppy Day Appeal Committee's long programme of entertainments in aid of the Ex-Services Association (Bombay Branch). This is to be a floodlit carnival on the Cooperage Football ground commencing at 9-30 p.m. on Tuesday next.

The novelty of this entertainment should make a wide appeal and the organisers are to be congratulated on the programme they have arranged. The floodlighting has already been proved entirely successful, two long rows of brilliant lights illuminating the entire ground.

The first item is to be a football match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Durham Light Infantry, supervised by two referees under the new system. This will be followed by a mass drill display by St. Mary's School of which, incidentally, the band will be in attendance throughout the programme.

Motor-Cycle Football

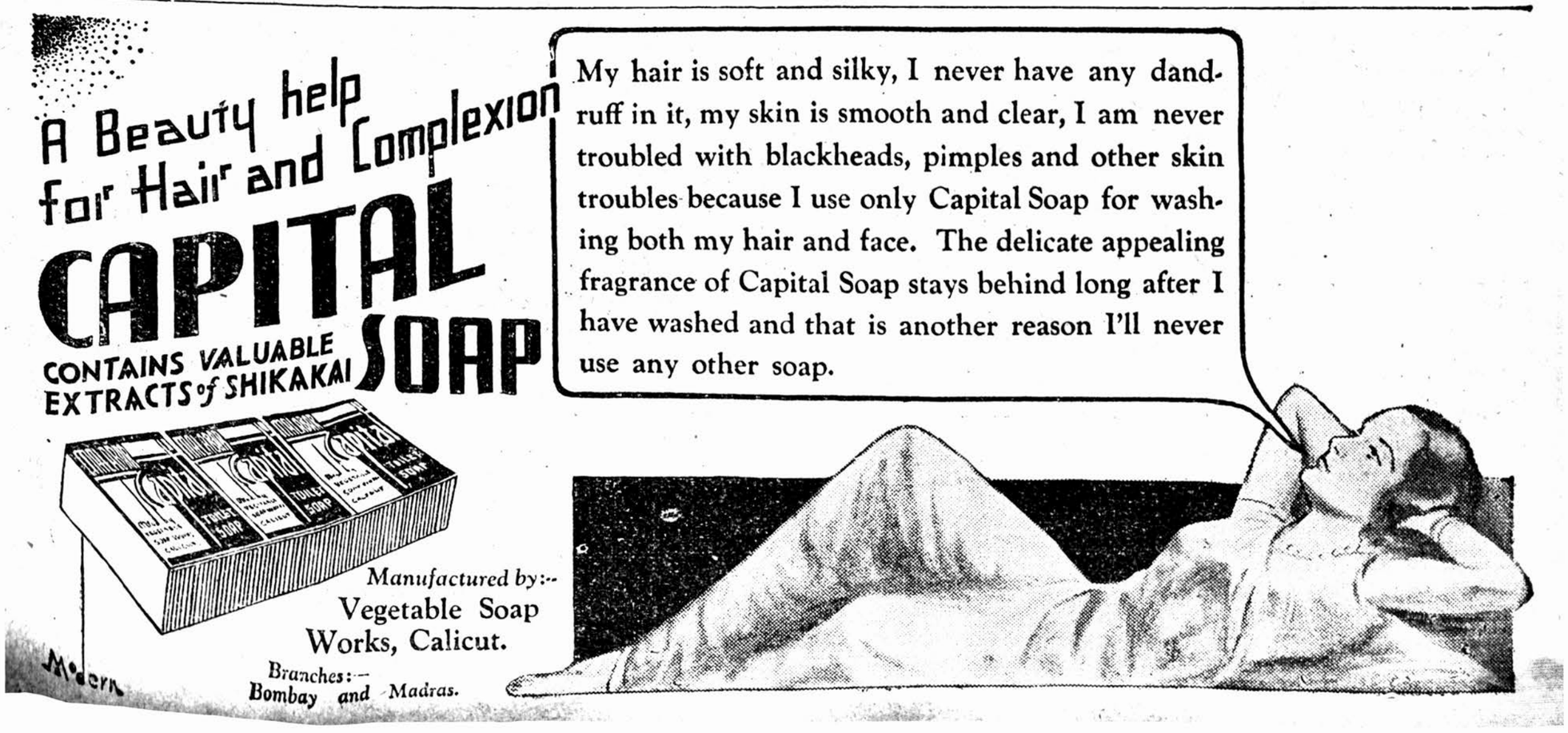
The climax of the entertainments is to be a football match between two teams of six, mounted on motor-cycles. Plenty of thrills and spills are promised by this exciting event, believed to be the first ever staged in Bombay. This will be followed by a comic football match, for which the teams are being arranged by Lieut. Pearson, D.L.I., and Master-Gunner Woodward, R.A.

There will be plenty of comfortable accommodation for spectators of this after-dinner entertainment. Committee seats are available at Rs. 5 each, Members' Stand at Rs. 2, and ordinary stands at Re. 1. Standing accommodation is also available at As. 8 and As. 4 and a big crowd is expected, for an entertainment such as this is something entirely new to Bombay.

Lucky Garlands

In order to give the greatest possible number of people the opportunity of winning one of the valuable awards offered in exchange for winning numbers in Poppy Garlands, the announcement of the lucky numbers has been postponed from the Armistice Ball to the Floodlit Carnival.

With only a few more days to go, those who have not yet obtained their lucky number garlands and those who wish to double or treble their chances of winning a new Adler car, a steel almirah or a radio set, should secure their Poppy Garlands immediately.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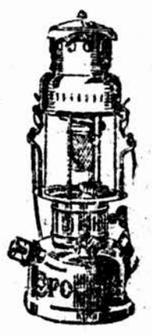

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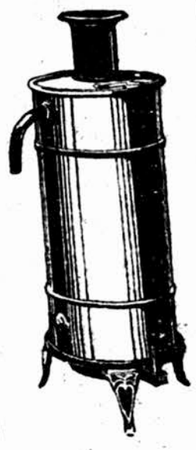

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 7, 1992
Muslim: Shaban 20, 1351
Parsi: Khordad 12, 1305
Hightide: 4-21 16-29
Lowtide: 11-09 21-58
Sunrise: 6h. 46m
Sunset: 6h. 1m.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: Europeans vs. Muslims, Esplanade Maidan, 10-45 a.m.

Indian Salon of Photographic Art Exhibition, Town Hall, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

I. M. M T. S. Dufferin Athletic Sports, Hay Bunder, Sewree, 3-30 p.m.

MONDAY, November 18

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: Europeans vs. Muslims, Esplanade Maidan, 10-45 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. special meeting, 4-40 p m.

TUESDAY, November 19

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

BAND AT THE KING'S CIRCLE

The Emperor Band of Bombay will play at the King's Circle Garden Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

DIVINE SERVICE

The weekly Divine Service under the auspices of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, will be conducted by Mr. J. G. Gadre in the Prarthana Mandir at 5-30 p.m to-day (Sunday).

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI JAMAT

The second meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street.

VADANAGARA NAGAR MANDAL

A general meeting of the Vadanagara Nagar Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Maninagara Nivas, Panalal Terraces, Grant Road.

AT KALYAN

In connection with Lajpatrai Anniversary there will be a public meeting of the citizens of Kalyan under the auspices of the Andhra Association in their Association hall at 9 p m. to-day (Sunday).

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School. Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The 'Hannucah Benedictions and Psalm' will be the subject of study Mr. M. D. Borgawker will conduct the class.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the Association, which will be held on Saturday, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. is postponed, owing to the Terminal Examination of the College, and will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T)

SARASWATI VOLUNTEER CORPS

Under the auspices of the "Saraswati Volunteer Corps," Free First-aid Classes will be conducted by Capt. Limaye, at the premises in Limaye Building, Chickalwadi, every Sunday at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Those who intend to join the classes will please approach the Captain of the Corps.

FIRDAUSI'S SHAHNAMEH

The mysteries of Shahnameh will be divulged in the Light of Zoroastrian "Ilme Khashnoom" by Mr. Jehangir S. Chinivala, Advocate, in the Hall of the Parsee Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Graham Building, Parsi Bazar, Fort, to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.). Subject "The Anecdote of Shah Jamshed and Zohak."

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Bonnie Scotland" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Mithi Najar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Bright Lights" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"The Crusades" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Let's Live To-night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Noor-e-Vatan" Time as usual

MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Painted Sin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2-30 p m.

MAJESTIC—"Bridegroom Wanted" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Legong" and The Devil is Driving", Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
To-day at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Mystery Mountain"; Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10 a.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m Big Ben The Bernard Crook Quintet, Marion Browne (Soprano). 8-15 p.m. Evensong,* relayed from York Minister 9 p.m. The B B C Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg, Frank Merrick (Pianoforte) 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. A Recital by Cartot (Pianoforte)! 10-30 p.m Close down

*Electrical recording. ‡Gramophone records.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Morning Services relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-30 a.m. The Radio Quartet. 11-30 a.m. Running Commentary on the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 1-0 p.m. Close down.

3-45 p.m. Running Commentary on the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament

5 p.m. A programme of Indian Gramophone records. 5-30 p.m. Indian music 7 p.m. G N Ghosh—Clarionet and Hawanan Guitar Solos. 7-30 p.m. Gazals and Qualis. 8-30 p.m. Musical Interlude. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news. 9-10 p.m SB. The Band of the 2nd Battalion the Durham Light Infantry. 10-30 p.m. Close down

"MIND—TYRANT OR SLAVE?"

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Anand Vihara in the compound of Nair Hospital, near Bombay Central Station, on the above subject.

LAJPATRAI ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, the death anniversary of Lala Lajpatrai will be celebrated in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m when Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Jamnadas Dwarkadas will speak on "The Life and Work of Lalaji." Mr. R. G. Soman, M.L.C., of Satara, will preside

AT VITHAL SADAN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the 8th death anniversary of Lala Lajpatrai will be observed to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Vithal Sadan (Congress House). Sjt. Nagindas T. Master will preside and Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sjt. P. R. Lele, Sjt. Ishwarbhai S. Patel and others will speak.

CIRCUMINSULAR JOURNEY

The Pedestrian Club in Shastree Hall, Bombay, will go on foot round the Bombay island for 32 miles to-day (Sunday) via Nepean Sea Road, Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, Afghan Church. Apollo Bunder, Sion, Mahim and Worli. It will start at 6 a.m (S.T.) from Bus Stage B 4 Warden Road and finish at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to Bus Stage B 4 Warden Road.

Those desirous of taking part are requested to do so.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A series of lecture by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hal at Parsi Bazar Graham Building to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes.

MILL WORKERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the B. G. K U. a meeting of the Mill workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. on the Lal Baug Maidan, when speeches will be delivered by Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Nimbkar, Bhise, Rane, Patil, Kendvikar and others.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION

The annual meeting of the Bombay Hawkers' Union will be held on Wednesday the 27th instant at 9 p.m. at Tamba Kanta, to pass the annual report, statement of accounts and to elect new office-bearers.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

The adjourned meeting of the Taxi drivers and Owners will be held at Gowalia Tank Maidan to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. to discuss the following resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Union at its meeting held on 30th October last:—

"That it is the considered opinion of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union that time has now arrived when it is found necesary for the bare existence of the Taxi trade in Bombay that the fares should be brought down to As. 4 per mile."

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Sriman Subramania Bhagavathar of Vadakancheri—Vocal, Sriman Ramamurthi Bhagavathar—Violin, & Mr. Money Iyer—Mridangam at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

The sixth anniversary of the Lodge will be celebrated at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

The first anniversary and prize distribution of the above Institute will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at R. M. B. High School of Gokhale Education Society, Parel, Bombay. Mr. A. Correia Fernandes, Professor of Politics and Economics, St. Xavier's College, Bombay will preside. Mr. M. V Dhonde, Principal of R. M. B. High School, will deliver a lecture on "Aspects of Education."

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

A public meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, and the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists to celebrate the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society, at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chaupatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

CRICKET MATCHES ON SCREEN : Last and : 10th Week

To-day at 8 p. m. and 10-45 p. m. shows and from Tomorrow in every show, a film of the Cricket Matches by Bombay Talkies Ltd. will be shown exclusively at this Cinema along with "Jawani-ki-Hawa"

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11 a.m.—7 p.m.

SUNDAY, 17th November, 1935

10 a.m.—5 p.m.

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A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Poppy Day

There was a special poignancy about the celebration of the Armistice day this year, owing to the grim shadows of the war in Abyssinia. Seventeen years have passed since the last gun in the war which was to end war, was stilled. A new Millennium, it was fondly hoped, had dawned, and an era of peace was promised unto a contrite and chastened humanity. Within a score of years, however, all the bitter lessons of the last holocaust seem to have been forgotten, and Might is once again bestriding the world, naked and unashamed! The poppy to-day is not merely a symbol but a reality! The celebrations in the city were observed with the customary programme. The two minutes' silence, the Commemoration Parade, the Memorial Services all were they held and attended by a number of people. A number of fair volunteers were busy selling the poppies and helping the Ex-Services Association. There were also the other programmes, -chief among them the Armistice Ball at the Taj, which was attended by H. E the Governor and Lady Brabourne,—which must have brought in a welcome sum for a good cause.

Cricket Carnival

With the beginning of the Quadrangular Tournaments yesterday, the Cricket Carnival has begun in right earnest. This year, of course, both this and the Ranji Trophy Tourney have been overshadowed by the visit of the Australians, and the unofficial Test Match with them is naturally the big event of the season. Earlier in this week the Bombay University played the Nagpur 'Varsity in the second round for the Baria Cup The home team gave a very bad trouncing, indeed, to their visitors. The selection of the Quadrangular players has as usual provided the usual divergences of opinions. The final composition of the teams, however, is generally deemed to be satisfactory. On paper at least, the Hindus seem pretty invincible, and their tussle with the Muslims who are the last year's winners is looked forward to with keen interest.

The Bombay Council

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its adjourned session on Tuesday last, and was engaged for practically the whole week, on the Motor Taxation Bill. Frankly, both the public and the Council members themselves were wearied of the whole show, and the fate of the Bill, with the attitude of the Government being what it was and with the clear majority they could command, was never in the balance. The non-official members, nevertheless, succeeded in inflicting a minor defeat on the Government. The course of the Motor Taxation Bill is a fresh reminder, if a reminder was needed, of the mock character of our legislative institutions. It now only remains to be seen how the provisions of the Bill will work in actual practice.

Congress News

With the date of the Congress Golden Jubilee approaching nearer and nearer there is much enthusiasm and welcome activity evident everywhere. The Bombay City Congress Committee has already taken the preliminary moves in the matter and actual preparation will soon be set afoot. A particular onus rests upon Bombay citizens to make the celebrations, in the city worthy of the occasion, as it was here that the Indian National Congress was instituted half a century ago. The latest news coming from the U. P. is also very satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that with the appointment of the Committee of Five, the differences in the Congress ranks will be finally composed, and the success of the Lucknow Session assured.

Sardar's Rejoinder

Not content with casting all sorts of aspersions on the caste Hindus. Dr. Ambedkar must have his flung at the Congress as well! His interview with Shri Masurkar Boa may be dismissed as merely childish, but not so the criticism he levelled in his Passein speech against Mahatma Gandhi, than whom there is no more sincere friend of the Harijans—the worthy doctor himself not excepted. Dr. Ambedkar's charge that Mahatmaji did not care to hold an inquiry into the Kavitha incidents 'because the villagers there belonged to the community of Sardar Vallabhbhai', is, indeed, a gross perversion of truth. This has brought a very dignified reply from the Sardar, in which he has lucidly stated the position of the Congress "vis a vis" the Harijans. Nothing, indeed can be more touching—and true—than the Sardar's observation that 'he has ceased to belong to the community, in which he was born.' What has Dr. Ambedkar to say now to the invitation to join the Congress?

A Sartorial Note

Has the Bombay Bobby suddenly turned soft? is the observation on everybody's lips to-day. The quaint Pili Pagdi which has for ages graced our policemen's craniums—you have merely to see them, to find how even a slab of cloth can appear smart,—is now surmounted by the canopy of an umbrella, and the point-duty policeman in his new-found glory is at present the object of much wonderment. Our "Bobbies" have defied the sun so long, but now it seems a kind Commissioner is keen on improving their hot lot. By the way, is this only a solitary change or does it betoken the gradual alteration of the whole picturesque paraphernalia of our custodians of law and order?

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Bachelors Beware !

The news from Karachi regarding the proposed imposition of a tax upon bachelors 'who have decent income from Rs. 100 and onwards per month, and whose age ranges from 25 to 40 years,' is perhaps the thin end of the wedge. In some of the Western countries where, thanks to the prolific Dictators, fecundity has to-day become a fetish, such a tax is, of course, well known, and willingly borne by the hardened victim. But in India at any rate, partly due to her fabled opulence, and mainly due to the fact of the bachelor so long being, like the flamingo, a rare bird, this iniquity has not been thus far perpetrated. But now it seems envious eyes are being cast at our state of single bliss, and paters familias with a long line of unmarried (and unmarriageable) daughters on their hands, are trying to dragoon us into wedlock by taxing our innocent heads: that, indeed, is the avowed objective of the Karachi game! 'Your money, or your life!' was the challenge of the medieval highwayman: 'Your money, or have a wife!' Seems to be its modern equivalent. There is, of course, no doubt as to what the answer of the Old Brigade will be to this impertinence. Let them rob us of the fruit of the sweat of our brow; let them filch our pockets.—but surrender our freedom-never! 'Stone walls' do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage.' No! And neither will taxes turn us into bond-slaves! Vive la Liberte—until I am dragooned!

Bellicose Bards

Critical observers of the present Italian offensive against Ethiopia must have noticed that if among those who are at present positively raving with war fever, the Duce is the first, D'Annunzio, celebrated author, easily comes a good second. His exhortation on the eve of the war 'To avenge Adowa,' has already become classical, and he can well be called not only the poet, but also the prophet of the present war. It is ever thus! The Muse, the gentle muse, has always served as a hand maid of Mars. The bards are generally the most bellicose men born. In the apotheosis of jingoism, the quill-driver easily beats the general. It is well-known, that it was not so much the Kaiser, as the philosophers and professors of force, who egged Germany to her doom in the great war. Even in England we find the poets always glorying in bloodshed. Shakespeare has given us a hundred passages which fire the blood even now. Tennyson, too, was extremely martial—'The charge of the Light Brigade' has verily 'charged' generations of children. Even Wordsworth, who is known as the 'Poet of Nature,' has written some warlike verse. D'Annunzio is at least as distinguished as a soldier, as he is as a poet. But what of the rest of his tribe, who revel in war? What of Stevenson, the consumptive, who sighed for carnage? What of Henley, the cripple, who wrote the 'Song of the sword'? Montague in his 'Disenchantment,' has bitterly noted how 'from some of the frailest animals in the pasture, there rose a plaintive bleat for war. It was the very lambs that began it!'

Plea For A Poet

Talking of poets, I have always wondered why our benign Government should not have a Poet Laureate all its own. In India, of course, the hard was an extential adjunct of the courts of our ancient kings, and even in England this medieval office is yet continued. Why should not Delhi then have a suitable minstrel to sing the glories of the Raj? An occasional 'Ode to Willingdon,' or a seasonal 'Sonnet on Sir Samuel' will enliven our drab politics as nothing else can. If the provincial Governors too can be prevailed upon to have their own poets the fun will be all the more still. A dash of Parnassus (or will it be be Pegasus?) will do everybody a lot of good. An apt rhyme is sure to soothe ruffled tempers, and a clever couplet is bound to turn away wrath. With the help of the poet-laureate, even our Finance Members can take the sting out of their (deficit) budgets and make them sound like songs! There will, of course, be no dearth of applicants for the poet-laureate's post. Whatever we may have lost of our ancient patrimony, the poetic fever—I mean fervour.—is decidedly with us yet The cacophony coming out of the frequent 'Sammelans' and 'Musairas' is clear evidence of that. Poetry like poverty, it seems, will always be with us. In fact that Muse is to-day available on tap in every town. On the slightest provocation our protesters soar in verse. Everywhere we come across the phenomenon described in the classical parody:

'Oh my muse labours.
'And lo!—She delivers!

Laureate League

Even America, it seems, is to-day being bitten by the poetic bug. It is reported that there has been formed in the U.S.A. 'A Poet Laureate League Inc.' to agitate for a poet laureate to be attached to the White House, which as you knew is the headquarters of the President. The League moreover, intends to give a fillip to the whole poetic trade, by conducting a campaign for 'securing pensions or bonuses for all proved poets, and shorter hours and better wages for part-time poets.' This latter objective is, of course, in strict conformity with the N. R. A. Code. It would be interesting, however, to learn the exact scale of remuneration proposed. The Muse has always been notoriously thankless. Milton was given the grand sum of £10 for 'Paradise Lost,' which was his crowning achievement. Even Shakespeare was paid for all his twenty odd dramas much less than what a Hollywood star gets to-day, for merely doing the glad-eye. The League, of course, will insist upon living wages, for even poets must live. But will not, it is feared, this hot-house growth create a new class of social pests?

Not So Painful

Mildred: 'Hullo, dear! How's the pain in the neck?

Millicent: 'Oh, he's out golfing!'

APPEAL AGAINST EXCISE CONVICTION

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Nov. 16.

An appeal preferred against the judgment of Mr. V. Ishwaran, the Sub-divisional Magistrate for Dahanu Prant, by Mr. G. S. Gaitonde, Advocate, on behalf of Nana Bhiva (30), a Vanjari of Palghar, who was sentenced on November 12 last to three months' hard labour on charges of having in his possession illicit liquor and implements for its manufacture, was admitted by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana.

The appellant was ordered to be released on his executing a personal bond for Rs. 300 and furnishing a surety for the like amount.

Early Re-Shuffle Of British Cabinet?

LONDON, November 15.

Political circles express the opinion that Mr. Baldwin will try to find a seat in Parliament for Mr. MacDonald, but he cannot be expected to find a seat for Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

The defeat of MacDDonald, along with the retirement of Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister coming on the retirement of Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, means an early re-shuffle of the Cabinet.

It is assumed that Sir P. Cunliffe Lister will receive a Peerage and Lord Halifax will resign from the War Office, to which Mr. Anthony Eden is regarded as the most likely successor.

With regard to the rumours that Mr. Winston Churchill will become a member of the Cabinet, it is pointed out that this will raise many other questions besides political, and there is no evidence that Mr. Baldwin even intends to include him in the Cabinet.

—Reuter.

STATE OF PARTIES

LONDON, November 15.

The states of parties at 10 p.m. was:—

Government	422	Independent	1
Conservative	380	National-Labour	8
Liberal-Nationals	31	Opposition	178
National	2	Labour	153
		I. L. P.	4
		Liberals	16
		Independent-Liberals	4
		Communist	1

—Reuter.

Impressions Of The Quadrangular

Wazir Ali Equals Naidu's Record

(By J. C. MAITRA).

DISCOMFORTS FOR PRESSMEN.

The first thing on arrival at the Press tent I noticed was that as usual no fans had been provided in our camp. Last year I had drawn the attention of the Quadrangular Committee to this discomfort of the pressmen. Instead of removing this complaint, they have added more to the list this year. The area for the press has been narrowed down to the minimum.—so much so that the passage between the two rows of tables has to be skipped over like hurdles with the danger of these rotten tables breaking on your backs. The chairs are well matched in their dilapidation, with plenty of bugs to keep one active. The tables are all bare without even a piece of brown paper to cover the heap of dust on them. Added to these, the pressmen have to go without drinks. I mean only lemon-squash and tea, which are supplied to a favoured few. I wish I could make one of the members of this Committee to sit with us for a couple of days and enjoy the amenities which have been so kindly supplied by his committee.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS WINNERS

The twentieth session of the Quadrangular Tournament commenced on Saturday, the contestants in the first match being Muslims, the last year's Champions, and the Europeans. The record shows that the Muslims have won this Tournament only twice, that is in 1924 and 1934. The Europeans have four victories to their credit, the years being 1915, 1918, 1921 and 1927. The Hindus lead all in this respect having scored five successes to the Parsis' three. The rest of the matches were drawn. The Hindus recorded their triumphs in 1919, 1923, 1925, 1926 and 1929, while the Parsis scored in 1912, 1922 and 1928.

WAZIR ALI EQUALS NAYUDU'S RECORD.

Wazir Ali, the Muslim skipper, beat Longfield, the leader of the Europeans in the spin of the coin. This preliminary success he supplemented in the course of the day by registering his third century in Quadrangular Cricket. His previous records are 197 scored against the Hindus in 1924 and 105 registered against the Parsis in 1927. The only other batsman who has done this before is C. K. Nayudu who knocked up 155, 135 and 121 in 1929, 1924 and 1920 respectively. Wazir Ali remained unbeaten till the end of the day with 119 to his credit. If he receives sufficient support from his colleagues to-day, I should not at all be surprised if he eclipses the previous highest record of 200 runs put in by A. L. Hosie in 1924 at the expense of the Hindus.

KADRI'S BAD LUCK.

It is a great pity that S. M. Kadri could not reach that band of heroes who have recorded centuries in Quadrangular Cricket. He played a faultless innings for his 84 which he collected patiently as a first wicket batsman in the space of 175 minutes. Now that he has gained full confidence, it may be expected that he would earn the above distinction erelong.

Mushtaq Ali and Kadri opened the innings for the Muslims, while Hill-Wood, the left-handed fast medium bowler, attacked from the maidan end with his skipper at the other. Mushtaq Ali opened his shoulders from the very commencement and despite changes in the bowling by Warne and Gourlay he hit freely to score 21 in 33 minutes. Then he offered an easy catch to Gourlay off his own bowling at the total of 36.

A. E. Baporia came in third, to dig himself in for nearly 67 minutes during which period he could compile only 10 runs. Kadri became more adventurous than his partner and hoisted his half century before his partner fell to a beautiful off-break delivery by Longfield. By the time these two batsmen were separated, the European skipper employed all his bowling stock including Captain Arnold, the medium paced bowler from Lahore and rang changes rapidly without much effect. Warne, the Australian slow spin bowler, was severely punished by Kadri during the former's short charge. The second fell at 12-30 p.m. with the total 88.

SOME SLOW SCORING.

Syed Wazir Ali then became associated with Kadri, and runs mounted up briskly to the score board. The first century was announced at 12-57—a piece of 2 hours and 7 minutes labour. At lunch time, the score was 105 for 2 wickets—a really very attractive figure for the Muslim.

A VERY COSTLY LIFE.

Exactly at 2 p.m. Wazir Ali offered an easy catch in the slips which was put on the carpet, Gourlay being the bowler to suffer. Wazir's score was 21 then. At this stage, Kadri brightened up matter for himself, piling up runs at a rapid rate, although they were in twos and threes. At 12-35, Gourlay scattered his wicket with a good length ball. Kadri had sent the ball only four times to the ropes. The total for the third wicket was 165, and the partnership produced 77 runs.

Lt. Mahomed Hussain's stay at the wicket was very brief. Gourlay held him neatly off his own bowling. The total was 171, without Hussain breaking his duck. This was rather an unexpected blow to the Muslims as they depended upon him for a big contribution.

160 FOR 2 WICKETS.

Runs were piled up rapidly when Mahomed Hassan, the young collegian, joined Wazir Ali. The latter registered his 50 in 88 minutes and went on to collect the second century for his side in 90 minutes. At 2-47, Hassan was caught behind the wickets by Van der Gucht off Hill-Wood. The outgoing batsman had shaped himself well to score 17, the total being 218.

Nakhuda, the wicket-keeper, filled vacancy created by Hassan. When 7 runs had been added, tea was announced.

Soon after resumption Hill-Wood claimed Nakhuda's wicket for l.b.w. The latter's contribution was only 6 and the 229 for 6 wickets. Amir Elahi was the eighth man in. He had scored only 3 runs when Gourlay found in him his fourth victim and the third to be caught and bowled by him in identical fashion.

The total at this stage—234 for 7 wickets—did not look as encouraging as it appeared on the board with 160 for 2 wickets.

Mubarak Ali's arrival created a stir among th e spectators. Both he and Wazir Ali began punishing the bowlers with the greatest 'sang froid'. Poor fielding of the Europeans during this portion of the game increased their daring, Two easy catches were missed off Mubarak. Gourlay's mistake in attempting the catches saved him. Especially the second might have been easily caught by Warne. Longfield was the bowler to suffer.

GOURLAY'S FEAT.

Immediately after 270 was telegraphed on the board, Wazir Ali hoisted his century which took him 200 minutes. The score included only 10 boundary strokes.

Till the end of the day these two batsmen remained unbeaten, with Wazir Ali 119 and Mubarak 25 to their credit. Total was 304 for 7 wickets, the third century having taken 90 minutes.

On the whole the European bowling was fairly good. Gourlay, Hill and Longfield and Arnold varied the pace and length of their bowling with perfect judgment and accuracy. But they received no assistance from the pitch which was playing true till the end of the day. Gourlay's feat of 33 overs, 9 maidens, 54 runs and 4 wickets in indeed a commendable one.

The bowlers had not much luck either and the fielded which became loose as the day progressed added to their misfortune. It remains to be seen how they fare this morning. In any case, the Mahomedan total is a very respectable one and it will be exceedingly difficult for the Europeans to surpass. It looks as if the Mahomedans have an assured passage into the final round.

MUNITIONS POUR IN FOR ETHIOPIA

(Continued from Page 1)

their wedding rings. The Treasury gain will be nearly 15 million pounds in gold.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON: Nov. 15.

Recent Government trade reports show a considerable increase in the war-material exported, declared Senator Cordell Hull.

Mr. Hull drew the attention of businessmen to President Roosevelt's warning that such transactions with Italy and Ethiopia were to be done at the risk of the sender.

AFTER THE SPORTS MATCH OR RACES.

Story of a Woman's Sacrifice for LOVE!

2nd Successful week

Come and have relief by seeing:

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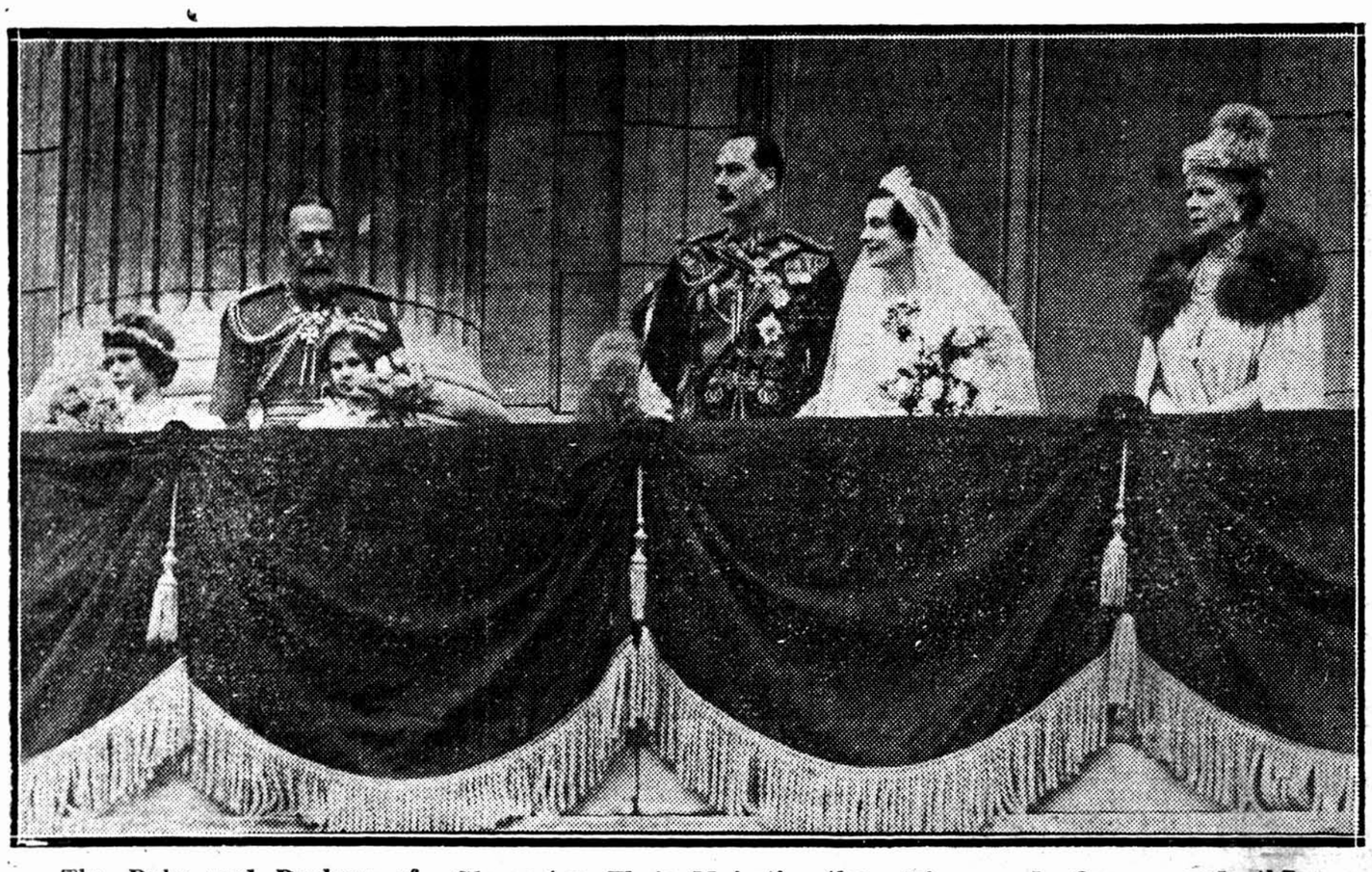

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, on the balcony after the marriage.

VILLAGERS ACCUSE POLICE

Grave Allegations Made In Representation To Punjab Government

(From A Correspondent.)
AMRITSAR, Nov. 14.

Mr. Ram Rang, Sub-Inspector Police, Beas Amritsar District apprehending a breach of peace acompanied a marriage party going to village Dhardev Distt. Amritsar and is alleged to have been murdered at the said village on October 6.

Nearly 63 villagers so far have been prosecuted for looting, beating the marriage party and murdering the S.I.P.

Ever since the cutrage a Police force has been stationed in the village.

A memorial signed by 209 men including a village Headman, governmeot pensioners and other respectable people of all communities of V. Dhardev District, Amritsar, has been sent to the Hon' Home Member, Punjab government Lahore, in which serious acrusations have been brought against the Police Force.

Identification Parade

In brief the memorial runs as follows:—

Under the plea of identifivation parade the police ordered every villager above the age of 13 to be present at the police camp daily from 1 a.m. to 5 p.m. This practice of gathering of all the villagers was carried on for 5 or 6 days. As a result none could work in the fields. Later this order was amended to the effect that the villagers must gather when called by the police through the beat of drum. This order was also executed for some days continucusly and every villager was compelled to leave his work undone and attend the police camp once or twice a day. It being the harvest time the villagers had to sustain a great loss.

It has been further alleged in the memoial that jus after their arrival the police prepared a list of the milking cows and buffaloes and ordered their owners to supply milk daily or at intervals as desired by the Police. This order was very strictly observed.

In conclusion the villagers have prayed for an early enquiry and have submitted a long list of losses suffered by 249 houses in which very detailed account is given. This list is by no means complete as some of the villagers have refused to give in their names for terror of the police.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Average Rate Of Interest Well Maintained

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.

Money Market:—Despite the weight of money seeking employment, the average rate on treasury bills was well maintained. This is quite satisfactory to the market which is presently less interested in the rate than the amount of bills obtained since clearing banks' appetite for bills is fully sufficient to absorb any quantity offered hence at clearing banks minimum 1/2 per cent buying rate, quick profit to discount houses is assured.

Wall Street opened irregular. Trading was cautious as profit-taking is expected.

Breaches On S. I. Railway

TRICHINOPOLY, Nov. 16

The District Traffic Superintendent, Trichinopoly Junction wires as follows:—

The line between Negapatam and Nagore was breached. The through running of trains is likely to be restored by the evening of the 16th.—A. P.

Railway Traffic Interrupted

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madura, wires:—

Owing to heavy rains and floods traffic is interrupted between Dindigul and Pushpattur on the Dindigul-Fodanur section. It is anticipated that the breaches between Dindigul and Palni will be restored by 6 p.m. to-day, but the bridge at mile L 307|14 and 17 between Palni and Pushpattur is damaged. Trains will terminate at Palni and Pushpattur and through traffic is diverted via Trichinopoly until further advice.—United Press.

INDORE BANS MAHASABHA SESSION

Organisers' Move To Hold Conference At Mhow

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

The headquarters of the Hindu Mahasabha have received a telegram from Bhai Parmanand while he was proceeding to Indore to preside over the Hindu Conference there, to the effect that the State authorities have prohibited the holding of the Conference which was to have been held to-day. All preparations had been completed and several leaders had already arrived including 20 Gurukul Bramacharis.

With great reluctance arrangements are being made hurriedly at Mhow for holding the Conference.

SIR A. RAHIM'S CAR FIRED UPON

PESHAWAR, November 16.

While returning from Kohat by road last night, Sir Abdur Rahim, the Assembly President, was fired upon thrice near the village of Baddaber, a few miles from Peshawar. Sir Abdur Rahim was not hurt.—A.P.

BULLETS PIERCE THROUGH CAR'S BONNET

PESHAWAR, Nov. 16.

While returning from Kohat by road yesterday night, the Assembly President Sir Abdur Rahim's car was fired at thrice near the Baddaber village a few miles from Peshawar.

Sir Abdur Rahim was not hurt as also Captain Noor Mahomed who was accompanying him, but the bullets are reported to have pierced through the car's bonnet.—United Press.

DR. ALEKHINE STILL LEADS

(Special Cable)
HAGUE, Nov. 16

Dr. Alekhine won the 19th game in the series against Euwe in the International Chess Championship.

Scores to date are Alekhine 10.5 points, and Euwe 8.5 points. The first player scoring 15.5 points wins the championship.

M. EMILE FRANCQUI DEAD

Famous Belgian Banker Who "Saved Belgian Franc"

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.

Death has occurred of M. Emile Francqui, the famous banker and minister, known as "the man who had saved the Belgian franc" in two monetary crises.—Reuter.

"AUSSIES'" EXTRA-ORDINARY COLLAPSE

(Continued from Page 48.)

some brilliant stroke of play especially against Ironmonger but they sadly miscalculated the quickness of Nagel when they tried to steal a short run and Jagdale sacrificed his wicket to Dhanmal's folly. Dhanmal was himself out l.b.w. to Oxenham a few minutes later, the first two wickets falling for 40.

The tea score was 50 for three wickets.

NAIDU'S FINE SIXER

C S Naidu hit a fine sixer off Ironmonger right over the trees beyond square leg boundary but in trying to repeat the stroke against Oxenham, he was bowled out for 10. Thereafter H H of Dungarpur fell, the fifth l.b.w. victim of the day but Hansrai and Himmatsingh held out successfully and were together at close of the day's play with 26 and 10 respectively to their credit with the total score at 89 for five wickets.

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

Wendell Bill l.b.w. b Hassan	18
Byrant c Akbar Ali b Bradshaw	4
Hendry l.b.w. b Hassan	8
Allsopp l.b.w. b Azim Khan	32
Morrisby st. Dhamal b C S Naidu	72
Ryder c G R Naidu b Ziaul Hassan	6
Oxenham l.b.w. 6 Ziaul Hasan	1
Nagel b C S Naidu	0
Ellis l.b.w. C S Naidu	5
Ironmonger c Hansrai b Ziaul Hassan	0
Alexander (not out)	0
Extras	3
Total	149

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bradshaw	17	2	56	1
Ziaul Hassan	17	6	25	5
C S Naidu	9	3	23	3
Akbarali	4	0	15	0
Azimkhan	8	3	14	1
G R Naidu	5	1	13	0

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/5, 2/29, 3/43, 4/104, 5/142, 6/144, 7/144, 8/144, 9/145, 10/149.

RAJPUTANA (2nd Innings)

Dhanmal l.b.w. to Oxenham	17
Azimkhan l.b.w. Ironmonger	5
Jagdale run out	10
C S Naidu b Oxenham	10
H H of Dungarpur l.b.w. b Nagel	1
Himmatsingh (not out)	10
Hansrai (not out)	26
Extras	10
Total (for 5 wkts.)	89

PETIT CASE ADJOURNED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the instance of the Police Prosecutor, Mr. G. L. Walker, the case against the Petits, for the withdrawal of which Mr. C. N. Kanuga had applied permission, was postponed to November 30 at the Mazagaon Court, to-day.

COMPLETE THE PICTURES COMPETITION RESULTS

SEE PAGE 45.

Hali's 'Musaddas'

They Bear The Stamps Of Truly Inspired Poetry

(By Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.)

It was as a student at the Christian College, under the ban of a "Fatwa" of Madras Moulvies against Muslim boys reading the English Bible, that I first read the "Mussaddas-a-Hali" and heard some of the said Moulvies blaming the Poet for his audacity in laying bare the faults and shortcomings of the Muslim community when several non-Muslims were attacking Islam. Nevertheless the poem became so popular among the younger generation of the day that we all committed it to memory and recited it at the Milad Jalsas (the Prophet's Birthday Celebrations) of those days. I with my fellow-students thought it was inspired poetry. In those days there was a great controversy between what were called "Wahabi Moulvies" and "Nawabi Moulvies" over a book of one Syed Ahmed called "Taqviat-ul-Eman" as to whether it spoke the truth about our great Prophet's character. The poem soon set that controversy at rest. We used to flout some of the long bearded and flowing-robed gentry by reciting in their face the stanzas that exposed their frailties and chicaneries. I have no doubt but that Hali's great poem had a profound effect on the Muslim people at large. If it were not for that poem, Sir Syed Ahmed's efforts to establish the Anglo-Muhammadan School at Aligarh would never have been consummated into the Muslim University that it is to-day.

Attacks On Sir Syed

member how Sir Syed was abused in newspapers of those days—

"Bahar a jam-i-at a zar Deer-a-Khuda rad kardi"
"Heech Kafir na kunad an-chay to Sayyed kardi."
To collect money you have routed God's religion
You, a Syyed, have done what no Infidel does.

—and how Altaf Hussain Hali was attacked and lampooned in several imitations of the "Musaddas." I have purposely quoted the despicable lines to prove that the virulence of the attack showed the extent or the effect the speeches of Sir Syed and the poetry of Hali had made on the minds of the people in general. It was truly tremendous. The people began to think of their own faults and shortcomings as Muslims rather than carp and cavil at those non-Muslims. It was the surest sign of the general disposition towards necessary reforms. The useless but virulent controversies of Wahabis v. Nawabis, Arshis v. Farshis, and Muqallids v. Ghair-Muqallids disappeared and several leaders and reformers appeared in all parts of India to extend Muslim education and to reform the old and effete customs and manners of Muslim Religion and Muslim Society.

I have said that as a young man I thought that the Musaddas was an inspired poem. I think so still as an old man. Compare the Supplement (Zamima) which Hali wrote after the main poem itself had been current for some time. You will be struck with the difference between the fiery eloquence of the one and the tame temper of the other. There is one small prose pamphlet of the Moulana called 'Ad-Deen a Yusir' (the Easy Religion) which I believe is as inspired as the 'Musaddas' itself and constitutes a short commentary on certain stanzas of the latter, referring to un-Muslim things that over-zealous Mullahs incorporated into Islam. That pamphlet is little known or talked of now-a-days. I am afraid it has been silently suppressed somehow.

Hali's poetry inclined the mushroom poets of his days towards discarding the unnatural and conventional forms of expression and adopting the natural forms to express ideas and sentiments that actuate every-day life of modern men and women.—"Indian Review."

The Governor, Gargiya Niwas,
The Bennett College, Beawar,
Sheffield, Rajputana,
England. India.

Dear Governor,

I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.

Thanking you, Yours sincerely,
B. D. GARGIYA.

3 LETTERS

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Dear Sir,

I am very pleased to inform you that I appeared for the A.M.I.Mech.E. Examination, and have passed the whole examination.

With best wishes for your continued success,

Yours faithfully,
DUDLEY CLAYTON.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS.

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but still later you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them. There are some people who manufacture an article and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that; we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound, practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it. Yours sincerely,
J. H. Bennett

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HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck. Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O 2187, Bombay, 2.

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CHIMANLAL VADILAL & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

NEON SIGNS

Invention That Makes Night Advertising Possible

(By Nagesh D. Banavaliker, L.E.E.)

An easy night stroll to Chowpatty at about 8-30 p.m. either along the French Bridge or along the New Queen's Road brings before our eyes some letters and some ornamental designs, quite prominent in the darkness lighted and brightened by a number of electric lamps. These are Neon Signs—signs consisting essentially of glass tubes bent to form letters or ornamental designs,—filled with a rare gas and mounted on some form of background.

The name "Neon" applied to all forms of glowing tubes is not strictly correct. A gas-filled tube glowing when connected with a source of electricity can really be called as a "luminous gas discharge tube." Neon tubes are those tubes which are filled with Neon gas and which glow red when operating. Some of the earliest known discharge tubes were those made by a German and named after him as "Geissler" tubes. These were used largely in the laboratory for demonstration purposes. Later Lord Rayleigh and William Ramsay made some research in the field and Geissler Tubes were successfully used for the celebrations commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. To these two scientists we owe the discovery of the gas "Neon" and the development of what is now known as Neon Industry.

In 1894 and 1895 Lord Rayleigh and William Ramsay discovered two more gases known as Helium and Argon, and the latter along with Dr. Travers set to isolate all the gases and in 1897 three more gases were discovered, these being mixed with Argon and can be separated from it by liquifying the Argon. The method of preparing the gas was only at this time in the laboratory stage and when the use of Argon for gas-filled lamps became general large quantities of Neon were produced automatically and this gas, when purified, was utilised for the manufacture of Neon signs.

Residents of Addis Ababa, Capital City of Ethiopia, boarding the French-owned railway that runs to Djibouti: If the Italian bombing 'planes that recently laid waste Adowa and Adigrat, should start bombing Addis Ababa, scenes like this will be reproduced.

Why So Popular

Now the question naturally arises why Neon signs are becoming popular day by day as a form of lighting. The answer is quite obvious. Moderate investment, low maintenance costs and best kind of advertising medium makes it commercially a complete success. The variety of colours available with Neon is one of time factors responsible for its popularity. Pure Neon gives a bright orange-red glow which can be seen through fog, rain and dust. Argon mixed with other gases gives blue and green. Helium gives a pinkish white while Krypton gives lilac colour and Xenon gives a bright blue colour. Mixing of gasses plays a dominant part in the manufacture of Neon signs and with the addition of mercury a good many colours are available. While various shades are obtained by using coloured glass.

Method Of Preparation

Neon is extracted from the atmosphere by fractional distillation and when a current passes through this gas which is at low pressure, light is radiated and the tube glows with flame colour. All the electrical energy supplied is turned into light, very little being converted into heat; hence the tube runs practically cold though used continuously for twenty-four hours.

Universally red light is used as a danger signal because red rays have got a greater penetrating power through fog, dust and smoke. The penetrating power of red light varies as twelfth power of the wave length and the light emitted from the red end of the spectrum is of low-frequency and hence of long wave-length. Hence Neon stands the foremost amongst others in light penetration. We can produce the same kind of light which a Neon tube can emit by means of an ordinary lamp with a red screen before it. But the experienced fact is Neon is much more efficient than an ordinary lamp, as all the electrical energy in the case of Neon is expended in the emission of red rays, while in an electric lamp with red screen all the light rays other than red are cut out and wasted by the screen and only red ones pass through. Hence it is finding favour for use in indicating aerodromes, lighthouses, towers and other land and sea marks as the sign is efficient and legible from a distance.

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The most important point in the favour of Neon sign is its low current consumption. It is already mentioned that this sign runs cold changing or converting all its electrical energy into light rays, whereas a filament lamp gets hot while it burns and 95 per cent. of the current is dissipated in the form of heat and only the remaining 5 per cent is changed into light

Taking for example a sign having 12-inch letters of 11/12 m.m. tubing (Red Neon)—36ft. in all—would consume 0.169 units per hour working on necessary supply of voltage; while, if we make the same sign by means of electric bulbs of 15 watts each, there being 7 bulbs per 12-inch letter, there would be a consumption of 1260 watts i.e., 1.26 units per hour and the power consumed in the case of Neon sign is 1/7th the power consumed in the case of a bulb sign. Taking the charge of unit of electricity as 4 as. per hour there would be a saving of 6 as her hour and if the sign is in operation for six hours a day and six days a week there would be a saving of Rs. 702 in current alone for one complete year and this sum exceeds the cost of a Neon sign.

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THE BIRCH

The Old Pedagogues

(By RUSTOM VAKEEL)

To cane or not to cane—that is the question. Our dear old "mehtas" in the first decade of this century used the cane without any hesitation or pedagogic speculations. Who does not remember his "mehta", a thin individual, with most flexible knees and partiality for "Bhujangi Chand" and double soled slippers, and a faint aroma of his meal around him: The under-paid pedagogue, private tutor and school-teacher, with an Adam's apple, and weary eyes, who taught absent-mindedly Dalpatram while thinking of his family budget. In the last decades of the nineteenth century he used to take his pupils from their homes to some dark room or verandha, where he taught Malbaris and Naorojis and Phirozshas to read and write the language of Dalpatram. Though they may have been Jains or Banias, they used the birch, while giving lessons on Buddha and Asoka. They caned ferociously and had some imagination and a vast convention and technique in caning and torturing young hands.

STRONG DISCIPLINARIANS.

But the Mehtaji's of this century, private-tutors, whose footsteps on the stair-case made young hearts beat pit-a-pat under small white "jabhas", have no doubts about the utility of the birch, though it is more faintly administered, its place being taken by strong bony hands which catch hold of a wee-bit of thigh and twist it till the memory of immortal names like Padmini and Prithvi Raj and Krishna and Sudama, and Vanraj is well and truly laid. He never relaxed, he was a natural teacher, he knew one language and taught in the recognized way. He knew his texts well, and as a leader of the chorus in his verandah school, or in his small, ill-ventilated class, he sang, while he caned, and caned well. He knew the birch as well as he knew the history of the Chavdas, or Nal and Damyanti. He knew that the fat short birch did not produce the desired result. Fat birches are like fat-women, they have no sting. He liked slim birches which bend, which smart and burn. He did not catch hold of his pupil and gave a few smart cuts on the back, as David Copperfield was administered by his uncle in the film of that name. The aforesaid Copperfield was actually picked, turned all awry and given a thrashing, whack, whack, whack. The Mehtaji was physically and mentally incapable of such caning. His had a different convention, though varied were the tortures at his command. He pressed tiny fingers with the drawers of his table, a rectangular, rickety affair, with one knob of one drawer missing.

These Mehtajees taught the older generation the sort of Gujrati, which our generation does not know and kept them in touch with the soil. Their pupils have forgotten the birch and gratefully remember what they taught. We know so much of Dukes of Northumbria and Wessex, and remember the dates of Runnemede and the death of Rufus the Red King, to the surprise and astonishment of foreigners, but do not know the story of our own peoples of Kathiawar and Gujrat, their romance, their chivalry, the beauties of their rivers, of Surat and Bharuch, from where the ships went laden with spices and silk, to season the dishes of Caligula or clothe the ladies of Rome.

The pre-war Jamshedjis of middle-school, now retired, were also, like their colleague the "mehtaji" not independent of the birch. The modern conception to boycott the birch did not enter their minds. To-day they suffer from hernia, wear laceless boots, use the old silver snuff-box, and the red-silk handkerchief. They have caves and a big hairy wrist. They used the birch well, and had no compunctions about it. A birchless master was a rarity, a thing unheard of. They were strong disciplinarians, who loved their work, and were not mere stop-gaps, who had taken to teaching between two earnest professions, the profession of a student and the profession of a lawyer. They had hands with hair on them and they thrashed with a gusto. They wore coats with side-pockets, where they kept the "cover" of their spectacles.

THEIR HUMAN MOMENTS

They also had their human moments, when the birch was forgotten, in the last period, when the sun comes through the window, when discipline relaxes, when books are placed in satchels, when they are tired with their day's work, and are in grip of their homes. Were they sorry for the birch they have used during the day? Probably not, custom makes us cruel, and experience of all the ages has proclaimed the birch as an ideal remedy for boys who do not learn their lessons, ape their tutors follies, spoil their desks, run-away from task-class, and do the thousand things which boys have done throughout the world. To-day the birch is progressively getting tabooed, though the pro-birch man is not yet out of the field. It is the baton of the policeman in the bigger school of life. It may not be used, but it is a sanction, somewhere lying in some quiet corner like gold in bank-cellars. Love is a great disciplinarian, and a wonderful teacher, it tunes you up to receive the right sort of impressions, it creates around you an environment of acceptance, an ideal for knowledge. The birch cannot do that, but there are some boys with extremely individualistic tendencies, who will do what they like, with criminal acquisitive tendencies. Shall we allow them to do as they like, spoil walls which fond mothers would call artistic activity, allow them to do what they like, lest we may repress their young personalities, and nip a Napolean, or a Marco Polo in the bud? Let him smash tea-cups, let him spoil his clothes, let him wallow in his license, our gods are no longer Spartan, but Montessori, Nunn Dewy and last but not least Gijubhai. In these days of Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, we don't use birch. There must be love in the nursery, and in our schools, where underpaid, underfed teachers still use the cane. Love versus the birch is the modern problem, to great extent it has been settled in favour of Love. Kind words are more than cornets, and more efficacious than birches. But in the great school of life, it is the other way. Does a cruiser look like a church?

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About Studios And Stars

"Storm Over Asia" In London

NEW SCREEN JOURNALISM

Soskin Stresses Entertainment Value

(From Our Film Correspondent).

LONDON.

The story of "To-morrow We Live," a Conquest Production, was written and the zlm is being directed by Manning Haynes. It is now in the making at Independent Producers' Studios, Elstree and everything connected with the production is British. The big idea is for you to see the complete story of every character. No one player is being allowed to dominate the picture. Each of the thirteen vastly different players gets a fair deal, and each is a very competent player. Some of the thirteen people bent on ending their careers decide to spend their last-da windfall on getting even with someone or other for whom they bear a grudge. Instances are a little pedlar (Eliot Makeham) gaoled for theft—he dresses himself up-to-the-nines and goes right after the policeman who arrested him. A down-trodden slum-woman (Jessica Black) makes a scene, illustrating a worm's turning. For once she beats her husband, as so often he has often her. The wife of a faithless husband makes herself look beautiful and schemes to show her man what he is losing before she goes! Godfrey Tearle plays the instigator of all this last-day fulfilment of wishes. Officially, he is the star of the film, but I believe it would be a better idea to make it a non-star picture as each of the characters is represented by a really good player. Haidee Wright is excellent as an old office-cleaner who has not had a day off in years. All she wants to do with her last day is to be free to follow her own inclinations for once. Haidee's hopeless expression gives you her whole history at a glance. Just a worker with nose to the grindstone day in and day out. and practically her whole life slipped away before she has had a chance to enjoy herself.

SOSKIN'S ENTERPRISE

Paul Soskin, a naturalised White Russian, who for years has been touring the world studying film production has come to an arrangement with British and Dominions, the big production firm, whereby he has the full use of their studios, and a guaranteed distribution of England and America of four films a year through the great organisation of United Artists. It will be remembered that some time ago he formed a company, and made a film of the stage play, "Ten Minute Alibi." It was a big ssuccess. He made another, "While Parents Sleep." It has not been shown, but trade show audiences were enthusiastic. On the strength of these two pictures and of a personal genius for organisation and planning, he has now captured a position in the film world which some established producers would give their assistant producers' years for. "The cinema cannot be an art," Soskin said to me, "not if the films are to pay, that is I should like to make pictures like 'Crime Without Passion', to film Shakespeare, Dickens. But no. I admit I am out to entertain the public and make money. That is why I have concentrated on filming big stage successes. I shall continue to do so, when I find suitable plays. It is an infallible way to success. If the show has been popular, everyone knows its name, though not one in fifty, probably, has seen it. Very well. Make a film of it, and the public will run to see it. So far that policy has been very successful. I think it foolish to sneer at 'photographed stage plays,' as they call them. They are much more than that. A stage play, pruned for the camera, would only run about 20 minutes. We have to adapt, add, rewrite."

Soskin has selected several Hollywood stars whom he knows he can secure. He proposes to bring to London Ronald Colman, Maureen O'Sullivan, Mary Brian, Ned Sparks. He has his eye on several British stars too. They include Jack Buchanan (Soskin himself looks exactly like Buchanan), Gordon Harker, Sydney Howard, Rene Houston. His first production will be a Sydney Horlerx story, starring Mary Brian and Ned Sparks. The second will be Edgar Wallace's "Chick," with Sydney Howard and an American girl star. W. J. Locke's "The Mountebank" is also scheduled. with Colman or Paul Muni staring. Jean Gillie, the newly-made star of the forthcoming "While Parents Sleep," will lead another picture. Altogether the first six films will cost Soskin about £400000.

"THE TUNNEL"

However, the next really big film due for West End showing is "The Tunnel," which opens in London on Armistice Day. This is a spectacular adaptation of a German novel by B. Kellerman called "Der Tunnel" dealing with the construction of a futuristic trans-Atlantic submarine tunnel uniting England and America. It is an Anglo-American film in the fullest sense of the word, for some of Hollywood's and London's biggest stars appear in the picture. Hollywood is represented by Richard Dix, who plays the part of McAllan, the engineer, C. Aubrey Smith as a crippled millionaire, Helen Vinson as his daughter, and Madge Evans as the wife of the designer of the tunnel. In addition George Arliss figure in one important scene as the Prime Minister of England, while Walter Huston appears as the President of the United States. Leslie Banks, Helen Haye and Allan Jeayes are other distinguished members of the cast

"Daughters of the Sea" (Vijaya Cinetone) a forthcoming release.

THE MARCH OF TIME

In the meanwhile "The March of Time" is the first of a new series of films dealing with current events all over the world. It was shown to us only the other day. It is not a news reel. but a new type of screen journalism giving intimate and explanatory peeps behind the scenes of all nations. The current issue deals with events in Russia. in France. the reaction in Japan to the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. and a signizcant result of Americca's delay in ratifying the International Sea Safety Code. The future conduct of the British edition of "The March of Time" is still largely a matter of conjecture. Contact has been made with John Grierson, of the G.P.O. film unit, and he has undertaken to supply the reel with certain suggestions for material. Alexander Korda, too. is known to be actively interested in the subject, and rumour suggests that any studio work done on this side may emanate from Denham, where London Films have their new organisation. But European subjects are in the meantime still returned to "The March of Time" headquarters in New York for editing and synchronising, and "The March of Time" representative in Paris. Richard de Rouchemont, is in sole charge of the production end of affairs.

"STORM OVER ASIA"

I cannot help congratulating the Forum Theatre for its commendable enterprise in exhibiting Pudovkin's masterpiece, "Storm Over Asia", for the first time in this country. This has been acclaimed in some quarters as the world's greatest film in the same tremendous sense that Dostoievsky's "Brothers Karamizov is acclaimed as the world's greatest novel. It is certainly an amazing production. No large-scale picture that I have seen has combined small interests and world-shaking events with more satisfaction to the eye and the mind. From a calm and leisurely opening the subject rises to a furious climax. Every shot, from the magnificent solitude of the Pamirs, the very "roof of the world", to the final battle in the storm, the scenes are prepared and resolved like a piece of perfect counterpoint. These include some of the most spacious, as well as some of the wildest ever filmed. But from first to last there is nothing extraneous to the story of the young Mongolian tripper who lives through many hazards to be installed as a puppet Emperor in the interests of an alien power. Hitherto the film has been banned on suspicion of "propaganda", but the methods by which imperialism conducts its "peaceful penetrations" would be commonplace were they not essential to the development of this modest son of Asia. He is a great character—the type and emblem of an awakening people; and the chance which throws him back to them as their leader and avenger has been timed to perfection. I have no doubt that the reputation of "Storm Over Asia" will assuredly attract students of filmcraft to the Forum.

FROM BRUSSELS

News has come from Brussels that the films directed by John Grierson, Paul Czinner, and Alexander Korda are among the many British entries which have received awards at the International Cinema Festival. "Song of Ceylon". the G.P.O. film directed by Grierson, in conjunction with Basil Wright, has been awarded the Prix du Gouvernement Belge as the best production in all documentary films. Paul Czinner's "Escape Me Never", has been awarded the Prix de la Ville de Bruxelles for scenario films. Alexander Korda's "Sanders of the River" has received a Grande Medaille d'Honneur for the best pho-

(Continued on next page.)

"Hind Kesari" (Wadia Movietone) a forthcoming release.

Around Theatre & Film Land

The Cawnpore Music Conference

Demands New Compositions, Uniformity Of Notations And Expressive Music

CAWNPORE, (By Mail).

Mr. S. P. Shah, I.C.S., the President of the Seventh Cawnpore Music Conference, in the course of his address on Saturday last, said:—

The subject of music is vast and baffling. Nada-Brahma, the deity presiding over Indian Music is all-pervasive and like the "Srutis" and "Murchhanas" elusive and infinite. All that the mere mortal can hope to grasp and retain of his Nada notes is but the infinitesimal fraction. No wonder then that despite the millenniums that have witnessed the development of our science and art of music we have evolved for practical purposes a few hundred "ragas" and "raginis." These are but a drop in the ocean.

NEED FOR PROGRESS

Any scientific system or practice of art which claims to be progressive cannot be content with what has been achieved; the quest for fresh fields must be ceaseless. Guru Haridas and Miyan Tansen have left us a glorious legacy of Hindustani Music, but we shall be disloyal to their revered memory and to our sacred heritage if we allow our mind to get fossilised and our vision of the future to be confined to the exquisitely pretty but necessarily limited garden-patch developed by them. My first plea therefore is that Conferences of this type should set before them an ever progressive ideal. New compositions and adaptations of the old ones should be encouraged and we must not spurn to utilise whatever we can from the science and art of music in other countries.

In any sphere of art, staleness is fatal to aesthetics. South Indian Music to-day stands for the ancient Indian tradition. Our sweetest and most dignified "raga" viz., "Darbari Kanhara" is only an adaptation of the traditional style of Karnataka provinces. With all this millennium-old association it has to be admitted that we are not doing what we can and should do to keep the two together for the more harmonious development and greater progress of both. There is such wealth and variety in Southern Indian Music that all systems could enrich themselves by borrowing and adaptation from each other.

The next point I would refer to is that our Sangit is much more than mere singing of vocal music. The accompaniment has always to be there, and the accompaniment includes not only complementary instruments like the tambura and supplementary ones like the echoing "Sarangi" imitating the straggling notes left behind by the human voice, but also time-beating or time-keeping accompaniment like the "mridanga," "pakshavadya" or the "tabla." But even this symphonium is less than our music which is a composite or symposium embracing certain arts as well. An orthodox definition of our Samgita is "gayana" plus "vadya" plus "nritya." But our Samgita comprehends more than that. The Lakshya Samgita describes and definies it as an enchanting lady, Mohini, who enthrals by appropriate "rasa," "bhava," "basha" and "raga" and other auxiliaries. It interprets the life through the expressive aesthetics of both sound and form; it is "rupavani" or a composite "Rupa-Brahma" and "Nada-Brahma."

This explains the ancient theory that every "raga" or "ragini" and in fact every "swara" or note and combination of "swaras" has and must have an appropriate pictorial representation, and the get-up of the artiste should be in harmony with it. Many of you may have seen albums of pictures representing at least the common "ragas" and "raginis." These are only static or statuesque, but pictorial representation can and should be kinematic. In fact, it can be stated just as the static representation gives the statuesque effect of various poses and stationary moods, the kinematic gives us the "bhavabhinaya" technique and our "alapas," "tanas," "paltas" and various permutations and combinations of "swaras," their pitch timbre, volume, etc., reflecting various changes in the mood which both from inseparable adjuncts of our art of music.—U.P.

FROM INDIAN STUDIOS

PRABHAT (Poona):—Their latest social picture "Mahatma" with Balgandharva, Kumari Vasanti and Rathnaprabha will soon be released all over.

Mr. Dhaiber's gorgeous historical picture "Rajput Baman," with Miss Nalini Tarkhud, Miss Shanta Apte and Mr. Phatak in the lead is having finishing touches.

SARASWATI (Poona):—The shooting of "ati Savitri" with Miss Leeela, is in full swing.

NEW THEATRES (Calcutta):—Their latest master-piece "Dhoop-Chao" in Hindi will soon be released. The leading roles are played by Umashashi, Saigal, Sanyal and other New Theatres' notable stars.

RADHA FILM CO. (Calcutta). The Hindi version of their well-known mythological talkies "Daksha Yagna" which was released at the New Cinema in September last had been lately revived at the Ganesh Talkie House.

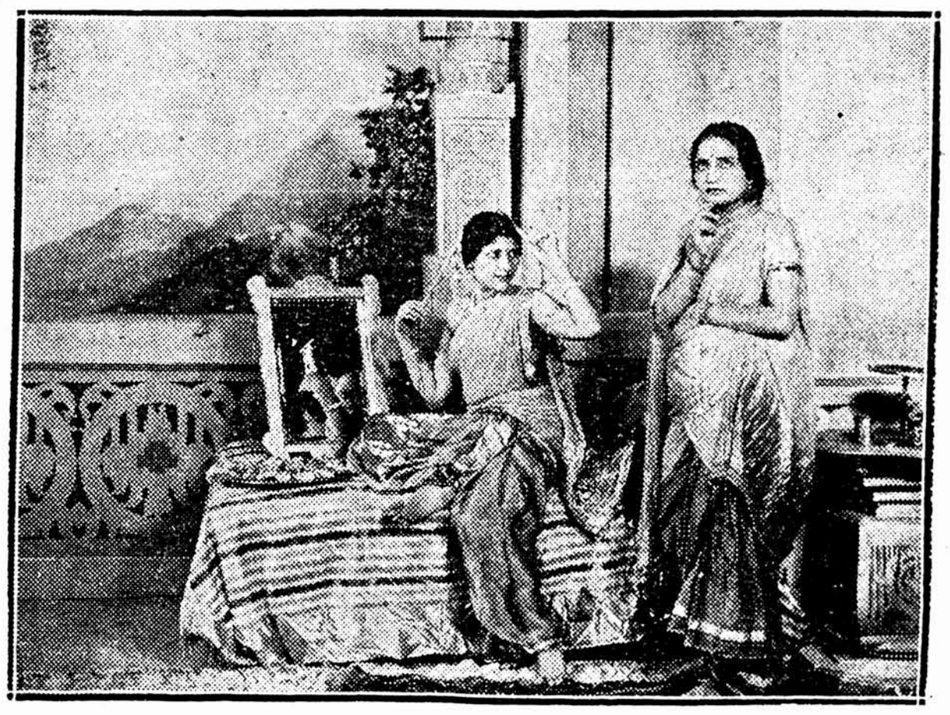
PICTURES UNDER PRODUCTION:—The devotional Bengali talkie "Krishna-Sudama" is almost complete.

MISS SHANTI GUPTA JOINS RADHA FILMS:—Miss Shanti Gupta one of the promising stors of Bengal, noted for her grace and sweet voice has lately been engaged by the Radha Film Co., to fill up an important role in their latest film "Krishna Sudama."

Bride of 1936:—"Bride of 1936" has already been taken up in Hindi. The story of this picture has been written by Balkissendas Meharotra. In this picture will be seen Gul Hamid, Mizhar Khan, Indubala, Pahelwan, Hassu, Nand Kishore, and Miss Kaniz. The young Cameraman Prabodh Das, who has already made an impression with his works in "Bidroh" and "Salima" will work for it.

"MURDERER":— Director G. R. Sethi's "Murderer?" featuring Gul Hamid, Patience Cooper, Mazhar, Pahelwan, Lalita Devi, Nand Kishore, Hassu and Charlie is now absolutely ready and is awaiting release. This has been cranked by Jotin Das.

"KHYBER PASS":—Gul Hamid, the actor-director of "Kybar Pass" has already left for Frontier, where a good number of Exterior shots will be taken for his picture. Though the picture has been cranked so far by Sailen Bose, the Cameraman Jotin Das has been entrusted with the works of the Frontier, as Cameraman Bose is now busy shooting the Tamil Picture "Naveena Satharam" of Director K. Subrahmanyam of "Naveena Sarangadhara" fame. Mr. Jotin Das has left with party to join Gul Hamid.



Kumaris Suman and Sushila in "Raja-Mukuta" (Shalini Cinetone).

The services of the famous Director A. R. Kardar of 'Sultana" and "Chander Gupta" fame have been engaged by this Company to produce a picture named "Baghi Sepahi". It will be starred by all the renowned E. I. F. artistes along with others who will be engaged for this piece.

Besides Director K. Subrahmanyam's 'Naveena Satharam" in which Miss S. D. Subbulakshmi, who had created a sensation in "Naveena Sarangadhara" will star, Director C. Pullayya, of "Lava Kush," "Ramayana" and "Savitri" fame will also take up a number of Telugu productions including "Dhruva". He has already taken up the shooting of "Sati Anasuya". One of the most interesting features of this production is that all the players who are cast to appear in this piece are under twelve years of age. This is the first time in the history of the Indian motion picture industry. The cranking is being done by Prabodh Das.

BENGAL TALKIES (Calcutta):—The concluding portion of Bengal Talkies' maiden Hindi picture "One Fatal Night" or "Bala-K'-Rat" has been recorded in celluloid and the whole picture is now complete. Director Mr. Modhu Bose is at present busy in editing the picture which will be ready for release, by the middle of November.

Zerina Khatoon in the role of Brinda, the heroine has left nothing to be desired for and Dhiraj, P. P. Kapoor, Manilal Sultan Sikander, Gama Lilavati, Indubala and Azmat Babi have also acquitted themselves creditably.

The shooting of their second production will start prior to the first week of December.

BHARAT LUXMI PICTURES (Calcutta):— Their latest social "Dikplayas" story of which was written by the great playwright and dramatist the late Aga Hashra Kashmiri with a powerful cast including Kajjan, "nightingale" of Bengal, Mukhtar Begam, Miss Patience Cooper, Miss Rose and Miss Panna supported by Sorabji Kerawalla, Surajram with the famous screen comedian Master Gama.

THE NEW STYLE IN FAN LETTERS

Critical Appreciation

New forms of drama on the screen are bringing about a new form of "fan" letter. More than ever before such letters are critical and suggestive, and in many cases point out technical details. As an instance, following the release of "Naughty Marietta", many fan letters arrived merely addressed to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios and inquired as to details in the picture. Others were addressed to Hunt Stromberg, the producer. In addition, thousands went to Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy and Director W. S. Van Dyke.

Some hundreds of these letters inquired for the exact nature of the French pen with which Miss MacDonald wrote in her diary for scenes in the picture.

More than seventy-five inquired for the recipe of shrimp and onion soup, mentioned in the dialogue in the scene where the two principals dined in the restaurant in the New Orleans public square.

One letter, from the student body of a university, was labelled, "A fan letter to a whole studio."

Many fan letters, to-day, refer to technical details. In a recent comedy a plumber was shown. A flood of letters from plumbers congratulated the studio because the plumber used a pipe wrench. Most film plumbers, the letters pointed out, were shown with monkey wrenches, which is incorrect.

Lionel Barrymore has received hundreds of letters from doctors approving the fact that he held his stethoscope and instruments correctly in his role of the doctor in "Public Hero Number 1." Barrymore had taken intensive instructions from a physician to insure such accuracy.

Handling of cameras in newspaper photography on the screen, as in "Woman Wanted," always draws compliments if the actor performs with technical correctness, and protests if he does not handle his flashlight and camera in the correct manner.

Letters of this type are written by specialists who watch mechanical or occupational operations on the screen intently.

"STORM OVER ASIA" IN LONDON

(Continued from previous page.)

tographic work presented. Len Lyl's "Colour Box", another G.P.O. film, was given the Medaille d'Honneur in the fantasy category. In the scientific category the British film "Sea Urchins" won the chief award, the Prix de l'Alberteum. Medals of honour were also awarded to the British productions "Face of Great Britain", "Coal Face", and "The Voice of Great Britain" in the documentary class.

Books And Their Writers

GERMAN BOOK DUMPING?

(From A Correspondent)

On account of the devaluation of currencies in several countries the prices of German books, periodicals, instructional and educational articles and musical papers were regarded as very high in these countries. But already before the devaluation of currencies German books were usually a little more expensive then e. g. French or American. Till a few years ago the public were willing to pay higher prices for the higher standard and the better outward appearance of Germn books. On account of the rate of exchange however, the difference of prices had in the meantime become so high that foreign buyers did not buy anywhere German books, but English, French and American instead. Consequently the export of German books, periodicals, instructoinal and educational and musical papers decreased rapidly and in 1934 it reached only 50 per cent. of the export of 1929. More and more foreign libraries, institutions, professional men etc. complained that the prices of German books were too high. They stated that in future they would be able to buy them unless the publishers reduced their prices in foreign countries.

During the International Librarian Congress at Madrid-Barcelona in May of this year negotiations took place in Berlin with the leading personalities of the Congress, especially with the Chairman of the American Library Association. Professor Charles Brown, Chicago, about the reduction of prices. The results of these negotiations were that at the I. L. C. at Madrid it was announced that the German publishers had agreed to lower their prices. On June 20th 1935 this announcement was cabled to the meeting of the American Librarians in Denver Colorado U. S. A. stating that during the month of August the prices of German books and periodicals would be reduced by 25 per cent for libraries. According to information received this telegram very soon went round the world on account of the international connections of librarians. Therefore, this price-reduction is known to the interested parties outside of Germany since that time. A great number of Libraries and Scientific Institutes have sent letters to Germany in the meanwhile welcoming this price-reduction.

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A Much Misunderstood And Misrepresented Ruler

TARIKH-E-SALTANAT-E-KHUDADAD (Mysore). By Mahmud Khan Mahmud. Can be had from M. Sirajuddin. Bookseller, Bangalore. Demy 8vo. Pp. 461. Rs 3.

It is in fact the life and history of Haidar Ali and Tippu Sultan, although the history of Mysore State has also been brieffly touched from its earliest times. Haidar Ali's rise from the ordinary position of a Naik, a military rank, to the ruler of the State where he was in service, is fully dealt with. The author refutes the idea that Haidar was a usurper in any sense of the term, and strongly justifies his ascension to the throne. Since the father and the son had to fight continuously throughout their reign, a major portion of the book is naturally devoted to the wars with the Mahrattas, the Nizam and the English. The author has largely drawn from the English histories and has given appropriate quotations to prove his statements. The devotion which the author cherishes in his heart for Tippu Sultan is really admirable and the picture he has drawn of that great soldier, the Lion of Mysore, is highly picturesque and lovable

The author weeps over the disintegration of Tippu's Sultanate and proves by suitable references to various historical works that his fall was due more to the machinations of his own courtiers than to the superiority of the combined forces of the English and the Nizam. In this conection he particularly refers to the treachery of Mir Sadiq who stands on the same footing as Mir Jaafar of Bengal. It was he and his group of friends who brought about the ultimate ruin of a rising power in the East. Tippu is one of these Muslim Kings of India about whom too many misunderstandings prevail even to this day. The author has done well to refute them by means of proofs to the contrary. He also pays a high tribute to Tippu's personal character. He was no doubt sometimes very strict and harsh, but so far as his justice was concerned, he was never affected by external influences. He was relentless in the dispensation of justice. In spite of his proverbial harshness he was very tolerant. Of course, he strongly dissuaded a section of his subjects from accepting the Christian faith and mildly suggested that if at all a change of religion was necessary, then the religion of the King should be adopted. His attitude towards the temples can be proved from the "firmans" some of which have been quoted by the author.

The Sultan is described to be the author of several phrases which have passed into proverbs. During the last seige of Seringapatam, in which he was killed fighting like a soldier, he is said to have uttered a sentence which has now become immortal. The occasion was when he was offered "insulting" peace terms. He then said: "It is better to live for a moment like a lion than to live for a hundred years like a jackal." This and other sayings of his show the stuff of which he was made.

The language of the book is creditable, coming as it does from a resident of Bengalore. But in very many places the idioms used are Dekkhani.

Portraits of Haidar and Tippu and several other illustrations add to the utility of the book. Poems on Tippu by Dr. Iqbal, Maulana Mahmud Khan Sherani and others, acknowledging his achievements, have been givn at the end and are worthy of a careful perusal.

Philosophy Of The Upanishads

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE UPANISHADS. By S. Radhakrishnan, with a Foreword by Rabindranath Tagore and an Introduction by Edmond Holmes, Author of "The Creed of Buddha," etc. Revised Second Edition. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London. Price 5s. net.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan rendered a distinct service to India when he published about a decade ago his scholarly work on Indian Philosophy, which gave to the Western world a clearer idea of the achievements of Hindu India in the domain of philosophic thought than any work written so far by any author, Indian or non-Indian. Not that there had not been attempts made previously to expound, for the benefit of Western thinkers, the doctrines of the various schools of philosophy which have sprung up in India since the days of the Upanishads, but Sir Radhakrishnan may truly be said to be the first Indian to succeed in hitting on a method of presentation which has readily appealed to thinking circles in the West. He has resorted to a medium of expression which is neither too "learned" nor too loosely "popular," but has struck happy mean between the two which immensely helps to render the theme easy of understanding and grasp. While in no way straying away from the spirit of the original, he has interpreted the doctrines of the various schools of Indian philosophy with a lucidity and perspicacity which are rarely to be met with elsewhere.

The present work embodies the section on the Upanishads from the author's larger work on "Indian Philosophy." The Upanishads have been the fountain-source of almost all later philosophical systems in India and Sir Radhakrishnan's exposition of the philosophy of these great monuments of Indian thought is a brilliant contribution to the literature on the subject and will for long remain a work of reference to every student as well as critic of Indian philosophy. Dr. Tagore contributes a valuable Foreword, in which he lays emphasis on the need to grasp clearly the real spirit of the Upanishads.

TOLERATION OF ISLAM

"One of the Spanish Muhammadans who was driven out of his native country in the last expulsion of the Moriscoes in 1610, while protesting against the persecutions of the Inquisition, makes the following vindication of the toleration of his co-religionists: "Did our victorious ancestors ever once attempt to extirpate Christianity out of Spain, when it was in their power? Did they not suffer your fore-fathers to enjoy the free use of their rites at the same time that they wore their chains? Is not the absolute injunction of our Prophet, that whatever nation is conquered by Musalman steel, should, upon the payment of a moderate annual tribute, be permitted to persevere in their own pristine persuasion, how absurd so ever or to emorace what other belief they themselves best approved of? If there may have been some examples of forced conversions, they are so rare as scarce to deserve mentioning, and only attempted by men who had not the fear of God, and the Prophet, before their eyes, and who, in so doing, have acted directly and diametrically contrary to the holy Precepts and ordinances of Islam which cannot, without sacrilege, be violated by any who would be held worthy of the honourable epithet of Musalman...Our arms, it is true, are ever open to receive all who are disposed to embrace our religion; but we are not allowed by our sacred Qur'an to tyrannise over consciences...provided they do not openly revile or profane our religion: if they do that, we indeed punish them as they deserve; since their conversion was voluntarily, and was not by compulsion."

This very spirit of toleration was made one of the main articles in an account of the "Apostacies and Treasons of the Moriscoes," drawn up by the Archbishop of Valencia in 1602 when recommending their expulsion to Philip III, as follows: "That they commended nothing so much as that liberty of conscience, in all matters of religion, which the Turks, and all other Muhammadans, suffer their subject to enjoy."

(From "The Preaching of Islam". By Sir Thomas Arnold.)

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Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

India Is Paradise—For Foreign Enterprise And Propaganda—Pushed By Uncritical "National" Platitudes—And, Complete Absence Of Policy—For Common Action—National Objectives Of Provincial Parishads—Must Ensure Freedom And Opportunity To Indian Scholarship—Marathi And Gujarati Parishads.

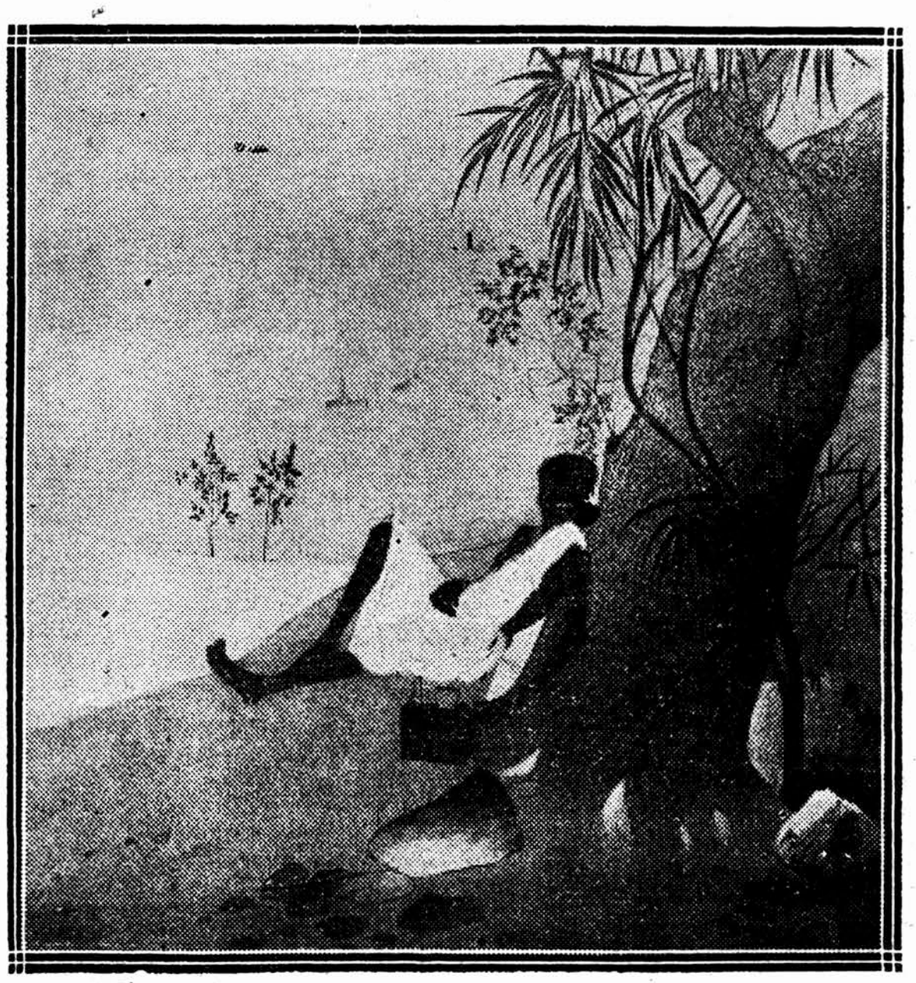
It is an old story, an old and legitimate grievance. It is essential that it should be repeated as the current "Modern Review" repeats it. But mere repetition is not enough. Isolated, scattered, individual efforts, however brave and praiseworthy, cannot remove a long-standing national grievance. It demands a nation-wide policy of action. The "Modern Review", commenting on the questions by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudliar during the last sessions, once again deplores the "exploitation of Indian archaeological find by foreign agencies." Its charges are, mainly, three. The Government of India have not made the efforts requisite for the preservation in India of India's priceless archaeological materials." Secondly, enough financial assistance is not offered by the Government of India for archaeological work. Finally, Indians are neither employed nor systematically trained for a sufficient supply of Indian "archaeological officers."

The "Unprecedented Right"

And, yet the Government of India have, as the "Modern Review" with apt force points out, "by legislation given to foreigners the right to do archaeological work in India and appropriate its results to an extent unprecedented and unheard-of in any other ancient country having materials like those in our country. The least which Government should now do is to attach to each foreign archaeological expedition working in India a quota of Indian archaeological officers and a batch of Indian students for receiving practical training." Will the Government of India do it? Let us face and understand realities as they have been illustrated and explained by past experience and present conditions.

"Outside Assistance."

Despite its extended existence the Government of India have with them only the "lists," as Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai said, of the "more important sites" to be excavated, not even the outline basis of a survey of important archaeological sites. The ancient sites "available for excavation in this country are so numerous that it is highly improbable that more than a very small fraction of them could he explored by official agency during the next hundred years. Outside assistance, under proper sateguards is, therefore, to be welcomed."



"In Solitude": By Syt. Madhav Menon—the South Indian artist, who is now in Bombay.

Meet The Situation.

Let us further understand the plausibilities. The "outside assistance"—so transparently indispensable to archaeological work—"under proper safeguards" in theory implies non-official Indian assistance. In practice, preference and liberty to foreign experts institutions like the American School of Indian and Iranian studies. This practice, supported by a theory, on the surface flawless, will continue as it has continued. The plausible reasoning will continue as it has for over two decades to move the vicious circle. How are we to meet the situation, practically and effectively? Will the colleges, universities, learned institutions help? Will the Inter-University. Board help? Will those agencies which lend their support to learned institutions in the country help? Will those individuals in India who have attained famed positions as exponents of the cultural heritage of India help, practically? Will the "Oriental" conferences and Parishads help? Will the lofty-minded lecturers and professors, authors and writers of the scholarly thesis help? Will politicians and "leaders" who parade the ancient civilization and culture of India as its irrefutable right and title to freedom help? The answer is mostly, practically and most obviously, in the negative.

No Nation-Wide Policy.

They have been accustomed to lead their existence independently of and isolated from the nations intellectual necessities in life. There has been nothing, no individual, no agency no institution in India that can lead educated and informed opinion to evolve a common national policy of action in regard to problems of national education, training, scholarship, art or culture. National problems thus deteriorate inevitably into ephemeral topics of sectional and not seldom of vested inerests. Years ago an attempt was made to re-mould the Archaeological Department nearer to the nation's cultural demands and aspiratons. No naton-wide response was offered to that attempt, leact of all from scholars and exponents of culture. And to cite a recent anomaly, the damage to the "Trimurti" at Elephanta evoked not even a whisper of indignant inerest, much less nation-wide demand, outside the few in Bombay.

Futile Resentment.

In the circumstances, it is futile to pretend or expect that sneers, however justified isolated protests and petitions however logically strong would move the Government of India to revise archaeological policy outside or inside the Department. So long as the learned "Parishads" in the provinces and the "Oriental" conferences do not accept positively the national obligations of scholarship, so long as they fail to adjust specifically both their policy and programme to national requirements and aspirations in culture, so long will India's cultural heritage and the priceless archaeological monuments and materials contnue to be "exploited" by "foreign agencies."

Parishad's National Objectives.

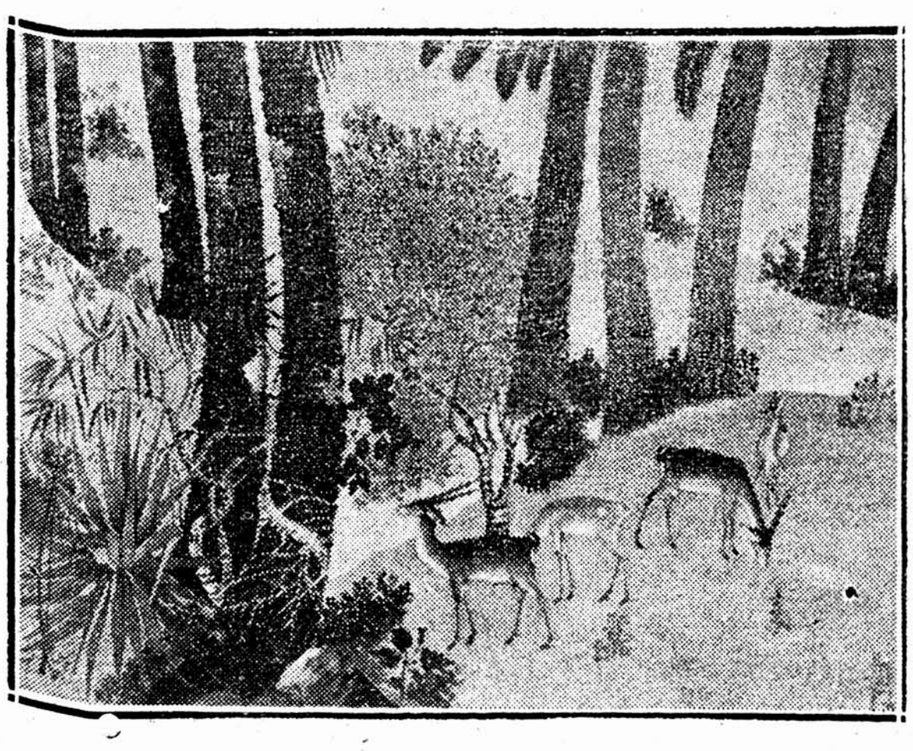
More than the semi-official "Oriental" conferences, it is the task particularly of the literary independent and non-official "Parishads" in the different linguistic provinces of the country to evolve the nation-wide policy of common cultural action. They are, at the moment, the only indigenous agencies that can serve to bring irresponsible or uninformed politicians—"leaders" and led alike—the sectional interests in the Universities and museums as well as the intelligentsia of the country towards a common concerted line of action that can ensure the unfettered claims of Indian scholarships, the aspirations of vital Indian culture. Unless this policy of common nation-wide cultural action is evolved, sanctioned and consistently carried, out the chaotic intellectual set-back in the country may be occasionally deplored sneered at, periodically petitioned and protested at but cannot be remedied. The grievance has grown old and chronic and nation-wide. It demands nation-wide attention and action.

Marathi Parishad's Omission.

The Bombay Marathi Literary Conference, which recently met at Dadar although it covered, as the forthcoming Gujarati literary Parishad, proposes to cover a, wide field from film censorship to the change of religion by the "depressed classes," failed, judged by the available reports, to mention the national claims and obligations of enlightened scholarship and culture. Syt. V. S. Khandekar, who presided over the conference, observed that "literature received its strength from the stark realities of life." Similarly, the literary conferences must receive their strength from the "stark realities" of the nation's intellectual life, that life is cribbed and cramped. Its emancipation, its definite nation-wide direction and guidance are actually and at the present moment the specific concern of no national institution or movement.

Face National Realities.

If the forthcoming Gujarati Sahitya Parishad has the courage and the foresight to break the stagnating conventions, it must, as Syt. V. S. Khandekar observed, touch "stark realities." If Mr. N. C. Mehta has, as it is reported he has, declared his inability to preside over the art section, his place must be taken by one known for his grasp of the actual conditions of art in India and for his actual assistance to improve those conditions, not by one who is lofty only in his intentions.



"The Bucks": By Syt. Madhav Menon.

Women In Russia

Their Complete Emancipation From Age-Long Social, Economic And Political Bondage To Men Is Aim Of Soviet Communism

(By Miss Beryl Shamshere Singh)

Woman throughout the ages has allowed herself to be kept in subjection by man and used more or less as a chattel for his convenience and pleasure. Personal liberty of thought and action has lain dormant in her and thus she has been reduced to mere brute existence. It is not until this century that woman, by placing more confidence in her own intelligence has gradually begun to throw off the shackles which have hitherto bound her and has begun to use this intelligence for her own advancement and advantage.

Everyone desires freedom for self-expression. Woman wants and needs recreation just as a man does. Yet, this very freedom—the birthright of every individual—is denied her. Under the Capitalistic and other social orders, she is regarded as a domestic drudge and it is considered that child-bearing and rearing and family housekeeping should be the aim and end of her existence. In the labour market, her position is no better. Bernard Shaw says, "Under the Capitalist system women found themselves worse off than men because as Capitalism made a slave of the man, and then by paying the woman through him, made her his slave, she became the slave of a slave, which is the worse sort of slavery."

Complete Personal Liberty

What has Soviet Russia been endeavouring to accomplish for her women-folk to-day? So far she is the only European State that is making an honest effort to obtain the complete emancipation of woman. The Communists realise that until she gains her economic independence she will never actually be free and so in her attempt for complete personal liberty, they are affording her all the help they can. Her economic emancipation, which will result in her spiritual liberation, can only be won if she is prepared to contribute to the productive powers of society and the economic output of the nation.

What measure of success the Russian Revolution has attained is due to the fact, that, through it, woman has obtained political, legal, social and cultural equality with man and in all these spheres sex is nowhere a discriminating factor against her. She is also achieving economic independence on an ever mounting scale.

Politically, woman has the right to vote and to hold any office for which she is qualified. In the Soviet which is the chief governing body of the nation, already 8 per cent. of the members are women. In the Judiciary also she is attaining an increasing prominence.

The law does not make any differentiation between the sexes in regard to divorce and children born out of wedlock have no stigma of illegitimacy attached to them. Woman is no longer regarded as the inferior sex and is dealt with in the same manner as a man should the occasion arise. She can retain her own nationality if she marries and also keep her own name. In the matter of property rights she is on the same footing as man.

Social Freedom

Socially, woman has complete freedom of action and can go everywhere and do everything without invoking criticism or suspicion. She can go unescorted to clubs, hotels, restaurants or taverns. Nor are the married woman's rights ignored, for in all fields of human effort, work is made compatible with motherhood. In industries such as the textile, nurseries have been established and the mother can visit her baby at certain periods during the work day, without deduction in wages. The Russians are striving to make the family a matter of voluntary union and to give woman every protection by socializing the functions of the home.

Culturally, she is free to take up any of the leading professions such as medicine, engineering, law, etc., while educational opportunities are open to her. There are women students even in the Military Academy.

No Sex War

In industrial, clerical and educational pursuits, she receives equal pay with men for equal work. In several countries, it is being sought to debar married women from working for a livelihood on the plea that it results in two breadwinners in one family. However, a married woman endowed with oustanding ability when denied the opportunity of making her cultural contribution, is a loss to mankind and the State whom she should serve. This situation cannot arise in Russia, as their goal is economic independence and every woman has a right to make her contribution to the society in all possible ways. Unskilled workers are paid less than the skilled in Russia, therefore in industry, though women are among the lower paid workers, it is simply owing to lack of opportunity, because they have not yet become as proficient as the men in the various occupations that demand skilled labour.

In a Capitalistic or other State, this newly-won freedom may lead to a war between the sexes in the future, as women have entered a sphere hitherto denied them. In Soviet Russia, however, it is entirely owing to the efforts of men that this emancipation has been achieved and as every function in Russia is socialized, an economic war between the sexes when they are on an equal footing, should be impossible. Exploitation at the expense of any party is ended in the Communist State because economic life is planned in accordance with actual needs. In all other States also, it is to be hoped that women will, in the near future, take an active part in the Government of the country in conjunction with men and hold, in particular, those portfolios dealing with questions specially affecting the welfare of women and children.

The Communists have socialized the functions of the home by organising community kitchens and common nurseries, so that woman is no longer a domestic drudge. Lenin rightly held, "No nation can be free when half the population is enslaved in the kitchen." Uptill now, the home has always been considered the woman's only sphere of activity. It remains to be seen whether under this new system, women's sharing in general activities will be to the detriment of domestic happiness and prosperity.

There is, however, one big defect in the Communist State which applies to man no less than to the woman. Under the present methods of production, all individual effort is crushed and therefore Russian women along with their men folk, inspite of their so-called freedom, are, at present, mere automatons. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the Soviet has trusted woman with much and has also accomplished much for her. Whether her experiment is a success or a failure remains to be seen. "Unto whomsoever much is given, of him much shall be required" and there seems to be no reason why the Russian woman should not rise to the occasion Russia is at least striving to live up to an ideal and even if 90 per cent of her women abuse their newly won freedom, her great effort will not have been made in vain, if the remaining 10 per cent secure their spiritual liberation and emanipation.

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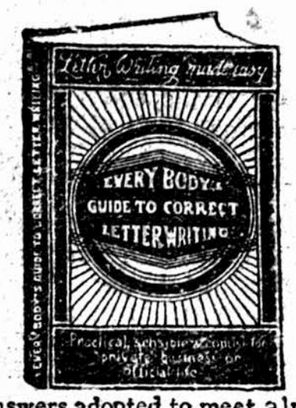

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From Poverty To Power

"CHRONICLE" READERS TELL STORIES OF PERSONS BORN IN EXTREME INDIGENCE WHO ROSE TO OCCUPY PLACES OF COMMANDING POWER AND INFLUENCE

COOLIE MILLIONAIRE OF MYSORE

The coolie had, within an hour, carried 50 bags of rice to the shed. He was tired and was panting for breath.

The master urged him on. He rebuked him for being idle—though paid one pice per bag.

The coolie became exasperated. He swore he would serve no longer any individual being. He determined to improve his own lot and that of his trade through thick and thin.

That was Rao Bahadur Dharmaprakasha Sowcar D. Banumiah, the coolie millionaire of Mysore when he was in his teens.

Banumiah was the son of one Doddiah, himself a coolie by profession as well as by heritage. Being himself illiterate, Doddiah did not dream of any education for his son. As such, Banumiah grew up illiterate and died illiterate for all purposes but that of the cheque book.

Yet, he founded one of the most

RAO BAHADUR DHARMAPRAKASHA O. BANUMIAH.

famous educational institutions in Mysore, and donated very huge sums for increasing literacy among his fellowmen—not forgetting even the deaf and the blind.

After bidding good-bye to his ancestral profession on the day on which he was taunted, Banumiah became a street-vendor. The octogenarians in Mysore still remember him as the same indomitable salesman that he was from that time to the very end of his life.

Street-vending was superseded in three years by a small grocery in a corner; this again gave place to a central shop within the next decade. Gradually, the retail businessman entered wholesale deals. And before long, he was able to realize the ambition of every businessman in Mysore—to become contractor for the provisions for the Palace.

The War-time gave him the greatest opportunity for advancement and his shrewd eye seized each one of them.

In 1922 Banumiah was worth a million.

Banumiah profitted through the war. But few others made use of their profits in his style. His motto in life was, never say, "Nay" (Nasti) to him who sayeth "Give" (Dehi).

There is not in Mysore a single public institution which has not tasted of his purse. His death in 1932 has in fact made the public workers in Mysore miss their perennial fountain for finance and their shrewdest business consultant.

His charities got for him from the Ruler—the title "Dharmaprakasha" "the Light of Charity." But no title ever stiffened him.

Y. G. KRISHNAMURTHI.
Mysore.

LETTER-WRITER BECOMES MILLIONAIRE

At an early age of 15 while Mr. N. G. Bendre was studying in the 3rd Standard he was compelled to end his studies as his father was unable to maintain him. There was none to support him in his educational career nor was there any one to feed him and poor Mr. Bendre was left helpless and forlorn in this world. There was absolutely no ray of hope as every trifling circumstance went against him. But Mr. Bendre was not a creature of circumstances as we ordinary mortals are, but he was a master of circumstances. If there was no opportunity for him, he got the opportunities created. He kept himself before his mind the high ideals "Honour and shame from no condition arise; act well your part, there all the honour lies" and "Fortune favours the brave" and made an humble beginning, even as a river, by becoming a travelling canvasser to the Basel Mission Company, Mangalore.

He travelled from place to place and secured orders for cloth. When the great World War broke out the Basel Mission Company was forced to close its busines and Mr. Bendre was deprived of whatever little he got as a travelling canvasser and thus he once again stood as a starving pauper.

He was at a loss to know what to do, as all the four quarters had turned upon him dark. But Mr. Bendre was not a man to sit idle. He started for Bombay to seek his luck there. Imagine the plight of a friendless, penniless, unfortunate creature in the streets of Bombay. He spent the whole of the day time in aimless wanderings and somehow passed the nights on the footpath exposed to chilly gusts. One day when Mr. Bendre was dragging himself along the footpath near the General Post Office, he saw a crowd there and his boyish curiosity with great difficulty persuaded his unwilling legs, weak and weary for want of food, to carry Mr Bendre to the crowd to have a look at it. He saw in the midst of the crowd a man earning his living by writing the letters, M. O's etc. of the illiterate people who used to pay something for his labour. Mr. Bendre too was inspired by the novel and easy way of earning bread. He searched his pocket and fortunately found the last piece of an anna by which he bought writing materials and began to write letters for his illiterate brethren.

The first day he earned four annas. The second and third days gave him ten and twelve annas respectively. But Mr. Bendre found that this sort of earning was quite uncertain and on some days he got not even a single anna. He sought for a job which gave him a fixed amount of income and thus became employed by messrs. Blackie and Sons on Rs. 15. After sometime the ambitious eye of Mr. Bendre found that two Indian clerks were wanted for the Eastern Bank at Amara in Mesopotamia on Rs. 135. Adventurous Mr. Bendre tried for one of the posts, secured it and bade "Good-bye" to his Motherland.

There in Mesopotamia he mastered Arabic and Persian and with his assiduous labour, exemplary good conduct and keen intelligence, became, within a very short time, one of the greatest assets of the Bank. After some time he went to the Imperial Bank of Persia at Meedan-E-Naftun on Rs. 450. As the climate there did not suit his constitution, he resigned his post and returned to the Eastern Bank at Bahrein, where he was paid Rs. 600.

Here he came in contact with merchants dealing in pearls and became a proficient examiner of pearls and other precious stones. The enterprising spirit of Mr. Bendre goaded him to resign his post and start the business of a jeweller in Paris, where a host of Indian jewellers are found even to-day.

In the early stages on account of the general depression caused by the great World War, which affected Paris in particular, Mr. Bendre found his business not so profitable, but his untiring zeal and energy, coupled with systematic and intelligent handling of the businesss, soon brought him to the front of the jewellers in Paris.

After sometime Mr. Bendre found that India was supplying huge quantities of leather to the European markets. He, therefore, set himself to supply the leathers and hides directly from India to the factories in France, which were importing through England till then. For nearly seven years the business was quite flourishing. Mr. Bendre became a millionaire, owning a specious bungalow and a number of taxis in Paris. But Alas! as ill-luck always has it, Mr. Bendre was not destined to enjoy the fruits of his ceaseless exertion for a long time and he was prematurely snatched away by the ruthless hand of death on 3rd December 1929, at the age of 30.

S. V. BENDRE
Dharwar.

FROM DOMESTIC SERVICE TO HIGH COURT

If at all you happen to go to Madras, you may be tempted to visit the Madras High Court, which is situated near the Light House. On entering the High Court you will behold the statue of a Brahmin with a clear caste-mark on his forehead. Whose statue is this? Why should it have a place in the High Court?

The Honourable Justice Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer is a household name in Southern India and one will find very few persons who do not know him in that part of India. Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer was popular and his popularity will remain for generations together. He rose from the lowest ladder to the pinnacle of power and he has no comparison.

He was born in the village of Tiruvarur in Southern India and his parents were very poor. He was not lucky enough to enjoy the kind protection of his parents, since he lost them when he was very young. Circumstances forced him to find out a job to support himself and the Thasildar of Tiruvarur took him as a household servant.

Young Muthuswamy Iyer was not content with his position and he began to learn in a nearby village school. His progress in studies was very good and it enabled young Muthuswamy to gain the sympathy of the Tasildar, who accordingly sent him to the local middle school. He was very much interested in his studies and he used to study under the municipal lamp till mid-night. He studied for his high school classes at Negapatam and got through the matriculation examination with great distinction. He was very soon called to the Presidency College and awarded a scholarship. After obtaining his B. A. diploma, Muthuswamy studied law and became a puisne Judge in the Madras judiciary.

As a Puisne Judge Muthuswamy Iyer distinguished himself. He was promoted as a District Judge very soon and in course of time he became the High Court Judge. He was Knighted and Muthuswamy of the Municpal lamp became the Honourable Justice Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer. After his death the Madras Government raised a life-sized statue of this self-made man in the Madras High Court.

V. S. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
Nanded.

PETTY CLERK TO MILLIONAIRE

Lured and impressed by the wonderful legends of the then rich and glorious Bombay, my great great grandfather, Sheth Khatav Makanji, bade Good-bye to his native place to become an inhabitant of luxurious Bombay. He was only fourteen years old and was uneducated but possessed an intellectual mind.

At first he experienced many difficulties. He was unable to secure any work and was utterly penniless. His wife earned their food by grinding flour for the neighbours and friends.

The following code justly befitted him:—

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

For out of patience and perse-

(Continued on page 39)

FROM POVERTY TO POWER

Result Of Competition

The prize of Rs. 10, which we offered last month for the most interesting, but entirely true story of the career of a person who, though born in extreme poverty, rose by sheer dint of personal exertion and intelligence, to occupy position of commanding power and influence, has been awarded to Mr. Y. G. Krishnamurti, the writer of the first among the stories published to-day on this and the 39th and 32nd pages. There are a few more stories, sent by our readers, which have been found by us to be sufficiently interesting to merit publication. They will be published in our issue of Sunday next.—Ed. "B. C."

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

BOOK NOTES

Mr. Edward Wooll, dramatist and novelist, as well as Recorder of Carlisle, has turned his play "Libel"—one of the outstanding successes on the stage during the last few years—into a full-blooded novel. This is published by Blackie and Son under the same title.

* * * *

Many of the secrets of Lamaism are revealed in the account of the recent archaeological expedition to Western Tibet under the auspices of the Italian Royal Academy. It may be years before the full scientific report is available describing in detail all the discoveries which have been made and the 3000 manuscripts. 300 statues and other objects of historical, archaeological and philosophical interest which the explorers have brought back to Rome.

In the meantime the official narrative of the expedition's adventurous journey across more than 1,000 miles of hitherto unexplored territory has been written by Signor Tucci the leader, and Captain Ghersi, the English translation of which is published by Blackie and Son under the title, "Secrets of Tibet".

Sahih-Al-Bukhari

SAHIH-AL-BUKHARI — translated from Arabic by Mohammad Asad (The Arafat Publications—Srinagar, Kashmere).

This is only an advertisement enclosing speciman pages (Pages 5 to 14) of the Volume under preparation and as such does not call for a detailed review. It is as yet too early to form a correct estimate of the work in question and we must defer our detailed review for the time being.

The Sahih of Al-Bukhari is universally acknowledged to be the most trustworthy collection of the Hadith or the traditions of Prophet Muhammad, and as such stands next to the Holy Quran itself in authority and is regarded by the Muslims as the second most reliable source of the Shariat or the Muslim Law. The translation of a work of such outstanding importance in English by a neo-convert deserves the highest commendation but we must say that the work will prove too onerous for one man however capable he may be. Only a board of scholars could do justice to a work of this merit. The specimen pages amply bear out our statement and show the great need for a thorough revision of the translation as well as the notes. We hope the learned translator will try to secure the collaboration of some of his able co-religionists so that the work may prove worthy of the great Sahih of Al-Bukhari.

MOHAMMAD ALI.

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The Marathi Novel

Its Highest Achievement And The Contemporary Output

ATMA-DAN by K. R. Purohit, Nawa-Kal Wadi, Bombay 4, Rs. 1|8.

It would be quite impossible to keep "Vibhavari Shirurkar" out of any discussion of the present day Marathi fiction and one must as inevitably refer to her work, in considering that of her "confreres", reaching as it does, apart from the signature of a highly individual personality that it bears, the highest level in the art of the novel practised in our time since the pioneering day of H. N. Apte.

It is interesting to notice that the Vibhavari vogue is discernible, whether it was conscious and introduced mainly through the prospects of a good market or expressed itself in "influence"—an influence of which Vibhavari herself is an example—amongst the majority of recent writers of fiction; but what is unfortunately missed about the whole truth of Vibhavari's art is that that her actual superiority consists in her artistic qualities and not in the thematic. She is a first-class artist because, she has evolved a technique which gives to whatever theme she handled a perfection harmoniously with her subtle approach, simplicity of style, fresh and vivid imagery and a highly balanced emotional strength.

CLAP-TRAP VS. CREATION

Mr. K. R. Purohit's latest novel compares rather unfavourably with anything that Vibhavari could have made of the emotional tangle that is here presented. If one might presume to speak of these things for her she would clean drop all the cheap claptrap of suicide and a worked-up "plot" and merely set down, in that charming style of hers, all the emotional reactions concentrated in a more or less normal situation of the social scene. The real tragedy does not consist in a violent and brutal death of veronal or aspirin poisoning or other equally washed out methods employed by the hack-writers, but in the totality of experience as it is lived from moment to moment of an apparently uneventful, routinized life, such as, any one of us lives on the surface.

A READABLE NOVEL

Mr. Purohit has already published a number of novels and some of them, even if they could not be found to bear camparison with Vibhavari's, are quite readable and interesting: and there is certainly one thing that could be said for his books and it is that they aim at and are inspired by, the same artistic purpose as Vibhavari's. Even if the effect were not as powerful it they fell below the level of that sure analysis that distinguishes the Vibhavari touch, he still writes with the perspective of the social scene and depicts not quite without success, the lower middling class Maratha life over and below its surface. If he lacks, in the 'not just a' the smooth significant yet simple phrase of Vibhavari's realism, he makes full amends by probing the surface of experience at several points with excellent results. Mr. Purohit's realism is quite convincing and interesting and his novel makes good and, at places absorbing reading.

VIATOR.

GERMAN WEDDING CUSTOMS

(Continued from page 10)

actments for weddings, the mass nuptial ceremony has made its appearance when the bridal couple drive to church in a slow procession headed by the clergyman.

The service at church is invariably followed by the wedding feast and the dance. In many districts, however, a "wedding supper" is provided for the guests before the wedding, when the "soup" is certainly the only refection provided. In several localities also the wedding guests have the habit of eating from one dish and drinking from one glass. This is intended to foreshadow good fellowship for the pair during their whole life.

Former Follies Girl Wins 90,000 Dollars

The loss of what Earl Carrol called her "audacious atmosphere" in an automobile accident entitles Eileen Wenzel, former showgirl and "Miss St. Louis" of 1925 to dols. 90,000 damages from Louis J. Ehret, Jr., a jury decided in New York last month.

The verdict was returned against the heir to brewery millions and his mother. Mrs. Madeliene Ehret, owner of the car which crashed into a Central Park lamppost in 1932, showering the beauty, a passenger, with broken glass.

Ehrest contender he veered into the post to avoid a collision with another car. His attorney moved immediately to have verdict set aside.

Miss Wenzel, now 25, who had been a featured chorine in the Zeigfeld Follies and the Vanities, charged the accident destroyed her facial beauty and ruined her career. Carroll, called to tetify by her attorney, went into rhapsodies over her former beauty.

"Her hair," he said, "was lustrous, soft and her forehead was white as a snowy peak. Must I become poetic?"

"Just describe her," said her counsel.

"Her eyes would make men swoon—"

'Strike it out', Justice Ferdinand Pecora ordered.

"All right." Carroll continued. "Her eyes were bright, her nose regular, her teeth white, her cheeks clear, her lips inviting—what more can I say-"

Now the chorus connoisseur declared, "there are scars on her forehead, there is something wrong with her eyes her mouth is not normal, her complexion is terrible. She is not the same girl."

YOUR MOTHER OR YOUR WIFE—WHO COMES FIRST?

Most married men are, sooner or later, called upon to face the problem of having to choose between two loyalties—filial love and filial duty, on the one hand; and marital love, and marital duty, on the other—and many a home has been irreparably wrecked and many a dear life has been tragically lost, because of the failure to reconcile the two loyalties.

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to state their views on the subject and the one who writes the most interesting letter will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The letter should not exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this Journal not later than 6 p.m. on 27th November, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 8th December, 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the letters submitted by the competitors.

The Theosophical Movement

THIS monthly publication of 16 pages blends the past and the present by reprinting old articles from H. P. B.'s "Theosophist" and "Lucifer," and W. Q. Judge's "Path," as well as throwing the light of Theosophy on modern events. All articles are of practical interest.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1935.

"Mediums and Yogees."
"Spiritual Gifts and Their Attainment."
"Right Living."
"Studies in The Secret Doctrine: IX—Unity: The Mother of all Virtues."
"Theosophy and Politics."
"Reform or Revolution."

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The Salt Of Wisdom From All Shores

No. 8 How Marianne Winks

BY HUCHESHWAR G. MUDGAL, M. A. (Columbia).

Love can neither be bought nor sold; its only price is love.

Trust not a new friend nor an old enemy.

God save us from the man of one idea.

War, hunting and love are as full of trouble as of pleasure.

When absent one is never in the right.

A little rain lays much dust.

The wise man changes his opinion, the fool never.

Even a good cause needs support.

The pitcher that often goes to the well gets broken at last.

Fair and softly goes far.

Love and lordship love no fellowship.

A loan oft loses both itself and friend.

Friends are like fiddle strings; they must not be screwed too tight.

A friend at court is better than money.

What God will no frost will ever kill.

A hungry man is an angry man.

Those who have no troubles invent them.

No man is a hero to his 'valet de chamble.'

There is nothing so difficult that cannot be done in time.

It is better to deal with superiors than with subordinates.

The ruling passion is strong in death.

When one has brains one gets out of any difficulty.

If you wish to get rich you must work.

A bad compromise is better than the best lawsuit.

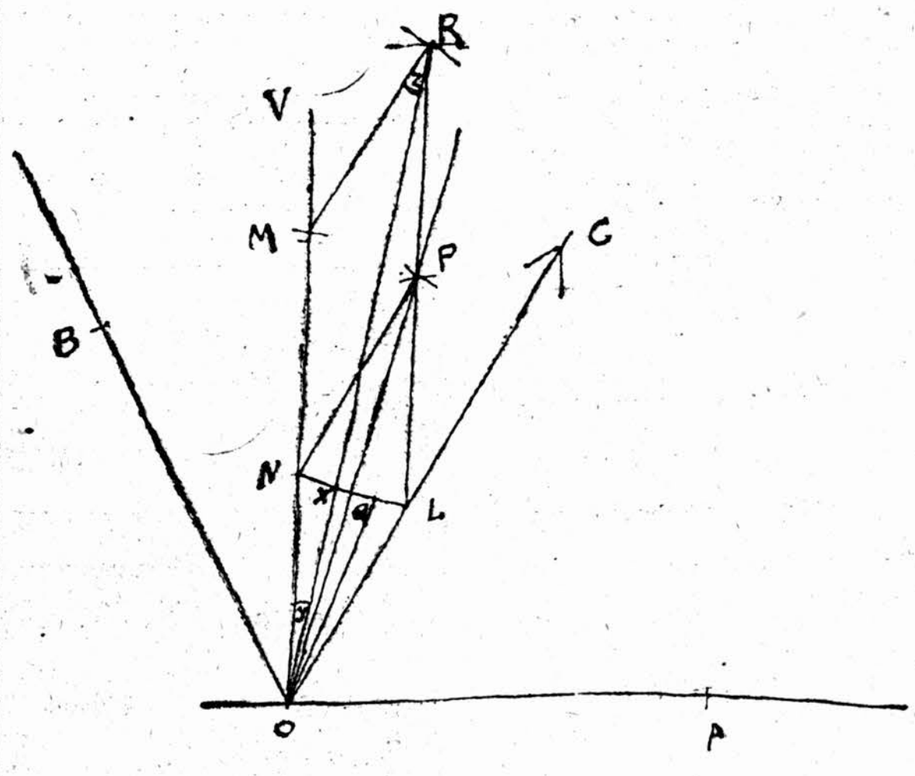
Trisecting An Angle

Macknik's Construction Is Wrong But Not As Shown By "Indian Mathematician"

(By MADHUSUDAN C. VAIDYA, M.A.).

In the Sunday Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle" dated 27th ultimo is given an analysis claiming to prove that the construction given by Mr. Macknik for trisecting an angle is wrong. No doubt the proof given by Mr. Macknik is wrong but the one given by "Indian Mathematician" is equally wrong. He has based his analysis on an assumption which is quite wrong and hence the impossible conclusion. His assumption is:— As O X trisects Angle L O N and X is a point of trisection of L N, therefore O Q also trisects Angle L O N as Q is a point of trisection of L N. It is because of this assumption that the writer arrives at an impossibility at this end, which only proves that the assumption is wrong, but it does not prove that Mr. Macknik's construction is wrong.

I here propose to prove definitely that Mr. Macknick's construction is wrong. For simplicity let us denote Angle A O B by X, V O R by Y and M R O by Z. Suppose O R trisects angle A O B; then it must trisect angle V O P, which is X/8. Therefore angle V O R is equal to 2/3 VOP equal to 2/3 x X/8 equal to X/12, i.e. Y is equal to X/12. Also it is easy to see that M R is parallel to OL. Therefore angle VMR equals corresponding angle VOC, i.e. X/4. Now, VMR is an exterior angle of triangle O M R; therefore, X/4 is equal to Y plus Z. Therefore X is equal to X/4 — X/12 equal to X/6. Therefore, we have Z equal to 2Y, i.e. Sin X is equal to Sin 2Y



equal to 2 Sin Y cos Y.....(A)

Also Sin Y/MR is equal to Sin Z/OM equal to Sin Z/2MR, i.e. Sin Z is equal to 2 Sin Y.....(B).

From (A) and (B) we have:—

1 equal to cos Y.

Therefore Y is equal to O.

Therefore OR coincides with OY.

Hence OR does not trisect angle AOB.

Hence Mr. Macknik's construction fails and the problem of trisecting an angle still remains unsolved.

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OUR SHORT STORY

'THE OILSKIN PACKET'

By "MASI"

Sulochana continued her way eastward. She had a little shopping to do which took her longer than she anticipated, for she found on arrival at the Church Gate that her train had gone. The service was very frequent, however, and she had not long to wait. It was nine o'clock when she got home. She reached the house and was about to touch the handle of the door, when she heard voices. It was not usual for her father to have visitors at any hour of the day, and she drew back hesitatingly. The voices were raised; and it seemed that one, peculiarly harsh, was threatening her father. Before the house was a little garden, in which grew three big bushes. As she heard the door click she slipped back out of sight. There was no reason why she should do so, but somehow she felt strangely reluctant to intrude her presence. The door opened and her father came out, bareheaded. With him was a man—a tall man with a thick overcoat He watched the visitor go through the gate, then turned and re-entered the house, closing the door behind him. He was in the study when Sulochana entered the house. He greeted her with a nervous little smile. His lips were trembling slightly, and his hand moved more frequently to his mouth than was usual. She deemed it advisable to make no reference to the scene she had witnessed, but busied herself arranging the things she had brought from the city. He did not move, she noticed; sitting with his hands clasped on the stained deal before him, he stared with unseeing eyes at the wall before him. When they sat for supper, he looked up quickly.

"Sulochana," he said, "I'm going to do it, whatever happens." She waited for him to say something more; she knew he was on the verge of revelation. "He thinks he can buy me off," he muttered half to himself; "he thinks he can push me into doing what he wishes, but he has got something to learn!"

Throughout the meal he was silent; when at last he rose to leave the little room he looked at her queerly.

"If anything should happen to me," he said, "please see Satish Chandra Gupta and act as per his advice."

He put his hand in his inside pocket and took out a stiff brown note-book, removing the elastic band which bound it together.

"And here is something else," he said. "The other day I asked for a specimen of your handwriting and got you to sign your name for me. I have opened an account for you in the Central Bank. It isn't huge," he said hastily, as he saw the look of surprise on the girl's face, "but it will be enough to carry you on if anything should happen to me."

Sulochana stood motionless for a moment.

"Father!" she cried, "what is all this about? What's the matter?"

His features gradually softened; and suffering Sulochana to come close to his embrace, he said in a tender manner.

"Sulochana, my dear girl, don't be alarmed. Nothing can change the course of action chalked out by Him."

"I do not understand," said Sulochana, gazing on his agitated face, which seemed to darken as she looked.

He neither looked nor spoke to Sulochana, but went on as if he were alone.

"I don't care what happens to me, so long as the cause for which I am fighting is made known to the public."

His clenched hand tightened on the trembling arm he held in his, and as he looked down on the alarmed and wondering face of his only daughter, his own subsided.

"Oh! Sulochana," he said, "I think I have been nearly mad tonight."

He led her to her bedroom, and leaving her at the door, he slowly turned into his bed-room.

* * * *

Sailendra Nath Ghosh, the Editor of the "Dawn" and the father of Sulochana, in the very comfortable bed-room of his flat in Napean Road, permitted himself the not unusual luxury of a telephone by his side. He had just dropped off to sleep for the first time, at about ten, when the telephone bell rang. He sat up with a shock. His movement towards the receiver was purely mechanical.

"Hullo," he exclaimed, "who's that?"

"Is that Mr. Ghosh?" a familiar voice asked.

"Yes, Ghosh speaking," was the startled reply. "What's wrong, Das?"

"There's something wrong, Sir. None of our workmen have turned up so far. We have only another four hours to get off the morning edition. It is better you——————"

"I shall be right down there in five minutes," was the brief reply.

He jumped out of bed, dressed with amazing swiftness, and drove straight to the "Dawn" buildings in his luxurious limousine. Something wrong at the office: He saw one face, and one face only, as he sped on his way—the face of the Prince of Kaveripur. He was afraid—afraid as many others had been before him, afraid because he had crossed his will, afraid of what retaliation he might be planning. But what could this Prince, what could God or the devil do, to bring about a strike in his office at a second's notice. In time—yes, he might work mischief in time—but in those few hours what was there that was possible The Prince might be a terrible man to deal with, but human effort must have its limitations. He had absolute and unquestioned power at the "Dawn" buildings. At a word from him, all would be well again

Everything seemed normal as the car turned the corner of the street, except that there was a sinister silence everywhere. It was a startling realisation, but an undeniable one—there was silence in the street. The mighty machinery, which should have been working at full speed was motionless. He was greatly perturbd. He sprang from the car before it had reached the pavement and ran up the stairs. There was nobody. Everything it was dark. He wanted to switch on the lights—but the wires were cut off and there came no light. He was amazed. Everything was incredible. The world was upside down. He wanted to get in touch immediately with the Police headquarters. He turned round towards the front entrance, but hardly had he taken a few steps, he received a stunning blow between his eyes, which threw him back violently on the floor. He was seized by two men, a muffler was quickly tied round his mouth and he was removed to a waiting car outside.

* * * *

Sulochana was scarcely twenty and her beauty was at its dazzling stage. Her classical brow, almost childlike mouth, the straight chiselled nose, round, thin and delicate throat, all seemed set off by the picturesque costume of the period. She lay in bed, very wakeful, heard eleven and twelve strike, and was no nearer to sleep than she had been when she lay down. Her nerves were in a state of painful tension, which had increased a hundredfold during that brief period which she had spent alone in her bedroom. She, torn by the most terrible conflict heart of woman can ever know, had resigned to its decrees. But her father must be protected at any cost; he, first of all, for he was her father, had been mother, brother, friend to her ever since she a tiny babe had lost her mother. Thus the most exciting thoughts and emotions rushed madly through her mind. Absorbed in them, she had allowed time to slip by, perhaps, tired out with long excitement, she had actually closed her eyes and sank into a disturbed sleep, wherein quickly fleeting dreams seemed but the continuation of her anxious thoughts—when suddenly she was roused, from dream or meditation, by the noise of footsteps outside her door. The window, which she had tightly fastened, was wide open; a draught of chill air swept through the room, the door of which was half open. She had locked it from the inside—she remembered that distinctly. Her very heart seemed to stand still, her eyes, large and excited, flashed for a moment towards the doorway. A man's figure appeared in the doorway, silhoutted against the dim light in the passage outside. For a second she stood, petrified with fear and amazement. Then the terror of death came to her and she screamed. The scream which had risen to her lips was stifled by a vile-smelling cloth, reeking of some noxious drug, which was thrown instantly over her head. She endeavoured to struggle, but it was hopeless. The last recollection she had was of a man by her side chuckling obscenely in a car.

* * * *

It was ten minutes past six the next morning, when Satish Chandra Gupta, the young man who held the second position of honour in the "Dawn" office rushed into the "Dawn" buildings, greatly agitated. z

"Has Mr. Ghosh been in?" he asked the sergeant on duty.

"No, sir," came the reply.

He went straight to the room of his Chief and opened it. When he stepped in, he experienced a sensation of nausea. Someone had been there before him! The room was in the wildest confusion. Every drawer in the table had been pulled out, and the almirah had also been ransacked. He pounced upon the cushion on the sofa and closely examined it. In his desperation he gave the cloth a violent tug, and the next moment a cloud of feathers filled the air. Disregarding these, his fingers went searching and quickly were rewarded by the touch of the "Oilskin Packet" he sought. Without troubling to open it, he thrust the packet into his inside pocket. His sense of relief was so profound that he was forced to steady himself against the wall. Whatever this packet contained, he knew it must not be found on him. Closing the door, he hurried to his own apartments in Hornby Road. This was undisturbed. A minute later he was seen driving his two-seater towards the residence of Mr. Ghosh, his Chief.

On reaching the residence of Mr. Ghosh, Gupta tapped gently on the door. There was no response. He tapped again, but there was no answer. The third attempt was equally unsuccessful in eliciting any sign of life within the house. Gupta reflected for a moment or two, then came to a decision. He tried a latch key in the lock and it turned without difficulty. Pushing the door open, Gupta entered the house, and then he listened intently. Not a sound came from the interior. With his back to the wall he took careful stock of his surroundings. Every nerve was alert for possible eventualities. Still there was no sound. The passage was deserted; all the doors were shut. Silently as a cat, he took a quick step along the passage and flung open the door of Ghosh's bed-room. It was empty; there was no sign of life. He crossed to one of the heavy curtains which was drawn back in the window behind the desk, and hit it a heavy blow with his fist. But the folds went back unresistingly; there was no one hiding behind it. And then swiftly and methodically he went

(Continued on page 39)

GUARD AGAINST
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Russians At Their Leisure

Many And Varied Are The Forms Of Innocent As Well As Cultural Enjoyment Which Soviet Is Providing To Rural And Urban Papulations For Their Betterment

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

The Russians' love of music, dancing and merrymaking is proverbial. Not to speak of peace times, but the Russians never lost a minute's interval on the battlefield, or during the heroic days of the Civil War to gather around the campfire and dance folk-dances, accompanied by the touching and melodious tunes of the harmonica and to sing "Mother Volga;" or other similar songs in chorus, or to play jolly games.

This was under the dreadful Tzarist rule when the people in the villages had but little time to spend in leisure and did not have the proper means with which they enjoy the numerous religious festivals with the exception of drinking "vodka" (whisky), which they themselves brewed from wheat, and which "God-loving" peasants always shared with the priests and the clergy. "A drunken peasant is no danger for the State and for Religion" must, apparently, have been the motto of Russian statesmen of those by-gone days.

Now, the political system in Russia has changed in its very foundations, the agricultural system reorganized on the most up-to-date and scientific methods and the use of machines and chemical fertilizers universally introduced in cultivating the land. And now, when all the land is considered the property of the State and is tilled by farmers collectively, and the landlords and usurers have been driven from the territories of the Soviet Union and religion has also been separated from the State—it is now that the Russian peasant or "kolhoznik" has become free. He works on the field a limited number of hours a day, is materially satisfied, and has naturally adequate time at his disposal daily for rest, for merrymaking and for studying to raise his own cultural level.

Rest and merrymaking when organized properly are an invaluable means for stimulating energy and strength, for the preservation of good health. By passing leisure time in a cultural manner the literary and cultural level of the people as a whole improves. Soviet educational authorities have adhered closely to the above mentioned principles and have, therefore, made themselves responsible for providing the population with the cultural means for passing their leisure-time productively both for themselves and the State.

Rural Transformation

In the Russian villages hundreds of peasants' theatres have been organized where actors, who come from the peasants themselves, perform. The plays staged are based on the especial topics in which the peasants are interested. Through the medium of these theatres political, social and cultural propaganda is spread among the peasantry with extraordinary skill and success. By means of the stage, as well as the cinema the peasants are taught the superiority of mechanized agriculture over the primitive, manual labour type of by-gone days in Russia; the importance of hygiene; the usefulness of education and culture, etc.

Thousands of clubs, "Red Corners," village reading rooms and libraries, have been opened all over the country by the Government in order to supply educational and cultural demands of the ever growing and rapidly becoming modern collective farmers, once the most backward peasantry of Russia.

The Russian village of the past, which was called a "bear hole", where people lived like animals in the darkness of illiteracy and backwardness; where they slept for almost half a year on the big Russian stoves, like a bear in his den, and had no interest in social and political life—has to-day undergone a great metamorphosis. The peasants have not only become the most useful members of society, but they have also begun to show a most extraordinary interest in all fields of life and a time is not far distant when the difference that for centuries existed between the rural and urban population will entirely disappear in this country. Even at present it has become difficult to pass a line of demarcation between the cities and villages of many provinces in Russia.

New National Festivals

In the Soviet village enjoying rest and passing leisure time culturally has become routine. In the majority of Russian villages religious festivals are no longer celebrated and the church-bells no longer chime as often as they did before the Revolution. Instead, a number of new holidays have been adopted by the Russian villagers the same as in the towns and cities: the Day of the Anniversary of the Revolution; the First May; the Harvest Day; and a number of others. On these occasions it is worth while to visit one of the villages of Russia proper to see with what love and enthusiasm the new village celebrates its new festivals.

Hooliganism, burglary, and murder for which the Russian village was famous, as well as adultery and other similar evils of the former system, have decreased remarkably. In many cases, when such an evil is discovered, the villagers hold a public court and through these courts, process and "comradely trials" hold forth against the evils of crime and the need and the necessity for cultural advancement among the peasantry.

Many and varied are the means by which the modern Russian passes his leisure time. In the Russian villages newly organized clubs are the centres and nuclei around which the village youth gather. These clubs provide for their members, at State expense instructors to teach them music, dancing, stage art, painting, various trades, entertainment, and sports. From among the membership actors are prepared for the village theatres and amateur circles are organized. The clubs invite lecturers from the city, and receive cinema pictures that are both instructive and educational for showing among the village population.

In many villages airplane clubs, and machine and motor instruction points exist where village youth are given preliminary training for becoming aviators, chauffeurs or tractorists. These amateurs are then commissioned by the clubs to the cities to complete their courses free of charge.

Collective Farm Balls

Most interesting are the "kolhoz" (collective farm or peasant) balls which are held now and then in the villages. All the members of a certain kolhoz gather together and organize a banquet and invite prominent peasant guests from a neighbouring kolhoz. and a ball is held.

Recently the practice of holding such balls has become very popular among the collective farmers. Usually the ball opens with speeches by notable peasants who describe and sum up the work of their kolhoz and the success that it has made. Then the assembly listens to the reports on the activities of the neighbouring kolhoz and exchange their opinions and experiences with them. A general discussion follows in which proposals for improving the methods of work, of raising the activity of the given kolhoz, etc., are brought up and discussed. Finally, resolutions are adopted and delegations elected to carry out the work of mutual aid and inter-kolhoz co-operation.

After the official procedure is over, the guests are invited to sit at the tables and partake of the food prepared. In the majority of cases wine and vodka, once the beloved and, even, the most necessary item at the feast, are boycotted. After the feast the amateur artists, singers, and musicians demonstrate their art, and then follow the folk-dances, accompanied by a brass band or harmonicas. Quite lately the European dances, fox-trot, tango, and even the Rhumba, have found admirers in the villages, and they are making remarkable progress in learning how to dance these dances.

Modern Sports

Chess and modern sports like football, tennis, volley ball, hockey, skating and ski-ing are becoming the most popular means of pastime and physical culture among the kolhozniks, who often send their teams to compete with the teams of the towns and cities.

The progress and popularity of modern games, dancing, indoor and out-door sport and the art

(Continued on page 26)

[illegible] THEIR FIRST STEPS IN THE MODERN WESTERN DANCES, THE FOX-TROTS, TANGO, AND RUMBHA.

HOW FAR CAN WE SEE

Haze Chief Obstacle To Range Of Vision

In an article which appears in "The Scientific Monthly", W. E. Knowles Middleton of the Meteorological Service of Canada makes it clear why we see better under some conditions than others.

Haze is the chief obstacle to range of vision when it is not downright misty or rainy. And haze is a matter of nuclei.—gas molecules, tiny particles of salt from sea spray, soot and dust—to which water vapour clings. When the haze particle thus constituted assumes a diameter of about one five-thousandth of an inch it becomes a fog droplet. Then strange things happen to light.

A fog looks white. But the tiny haze particle scatters short waves of blue light more than the longer waves of red. "The result is that a haze looks blue when you look at it, but makes a light—such as the setting sun—appear reddish when seen through it."

But why does a distant mountain look blue and not red through hazy air? Dr. Middleton explains that what we really see is not the blue of the mountain, but the blue of the intervening air. If we are looking at haze, more blue rays are scattered than red. As our gaze travels from hill to hill in the distance the sky becomes bluer and bluer. Finally a point is reached where we cannot be quite sure—is it hill or sky beyond?

At night a too distant flame cannot be seen at all because the air takes the light away. A distant hill cannot be seen in the daytime "because of the light which the air places in the way." The human eye cannot detect contrasts less than 2 per cent between object and back-ground. And the contrast is less than this in the case of hills that seem to melt into the sky. It turns out that range of vision, is really a measude of the obscuring power of the atmosphere.—"New Yorw Times".

AN ETHIOPIAN MACHINE-GUN COMPANY IN TRAINING.

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NO HOMEWORK

Keighley School Experiment

The "no homework, longer school hours" experiment at the Ke'ghley Girls' Grammar School, which has attracted the attention of educational authorities in various parts of England during the past eight months of its operation, is touched upon by the head mistress. Mrs. Margaret Kirk, in the course of her annual report. There are 400 girls at the school, and only six children and seven parents had expressed themselves in favour of a return to the old system.

"My idea behind the plan," said Mrs. Kirk, "is that I want the children to go home from school free from any task for the next day, so that they could spend their evening time in whatever way they thought best. with the wireless and the films or other amusements, Some people do not like the experiment, because they say they cannot follow the work the children are doing at shoo'. but that is ridiculous, as they can always see the children's books."

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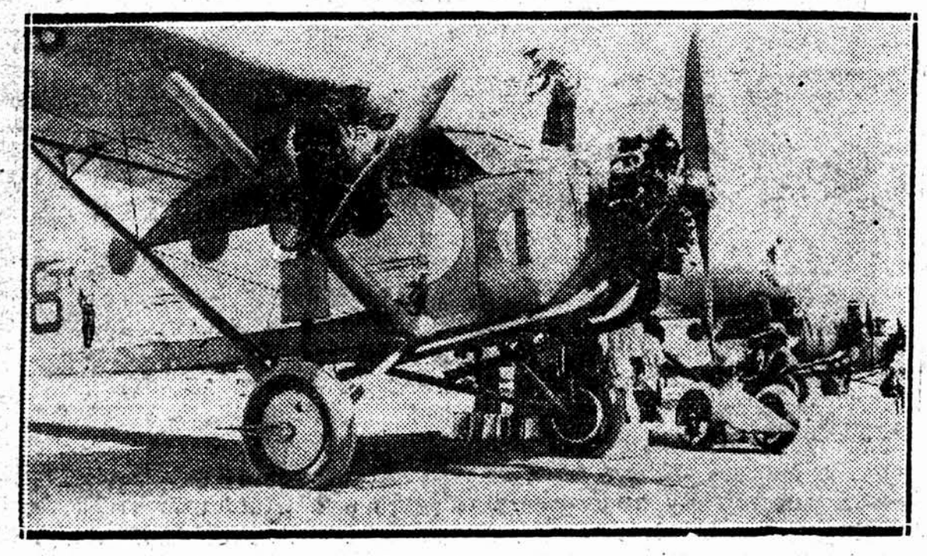
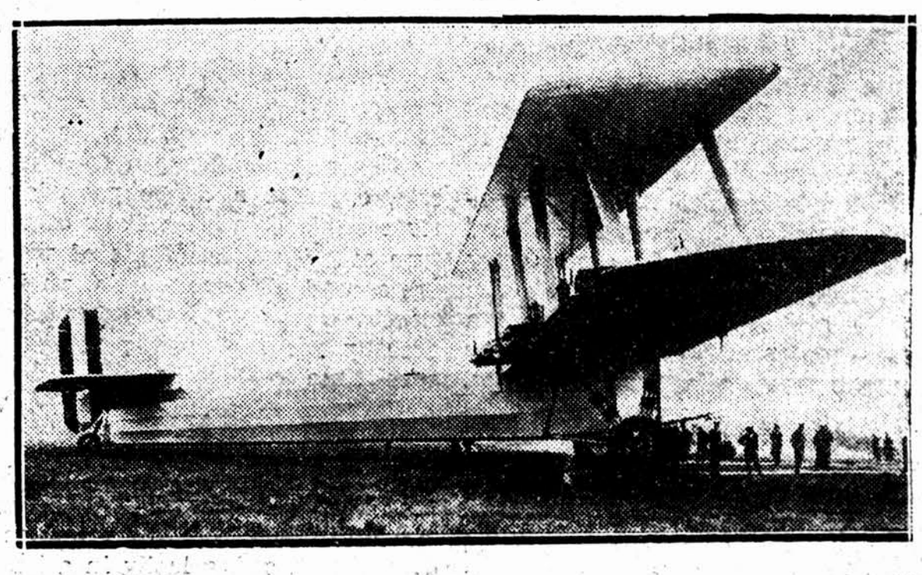
FROM THE ETHIOPIAN WAR FRONTS

Dedjasmatch Machacha, who led ten thousand of his followers into the Emperor's Forces, with some of his Commanders on the road from Addis Ababa to Dessye in the North.

Hapte Mikael, veteran of the Italo-Ethiopian War of 1896 and commander of the first detachments of the Ethiopian Army,

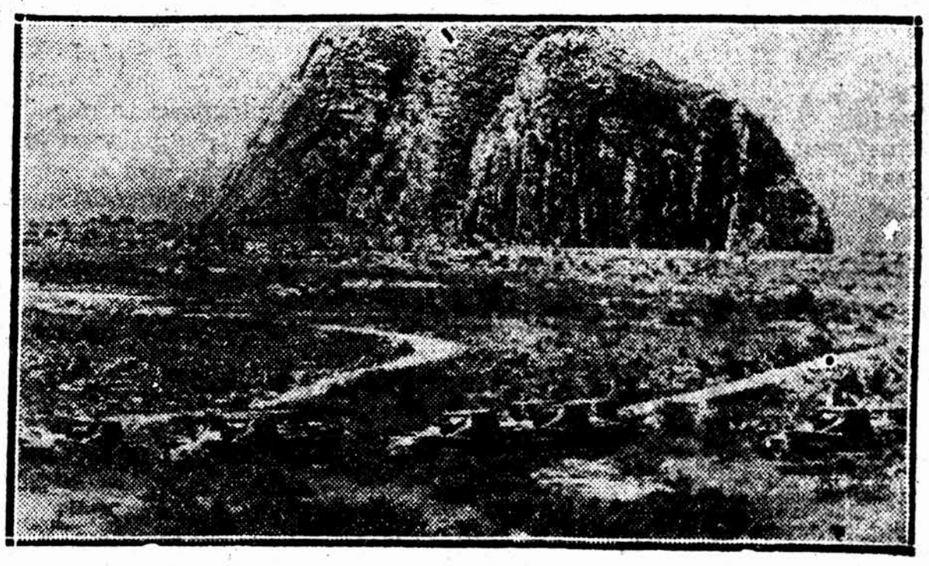


A Squadron of huge Bombers of this type has been active in the operations of the Italians in the North.

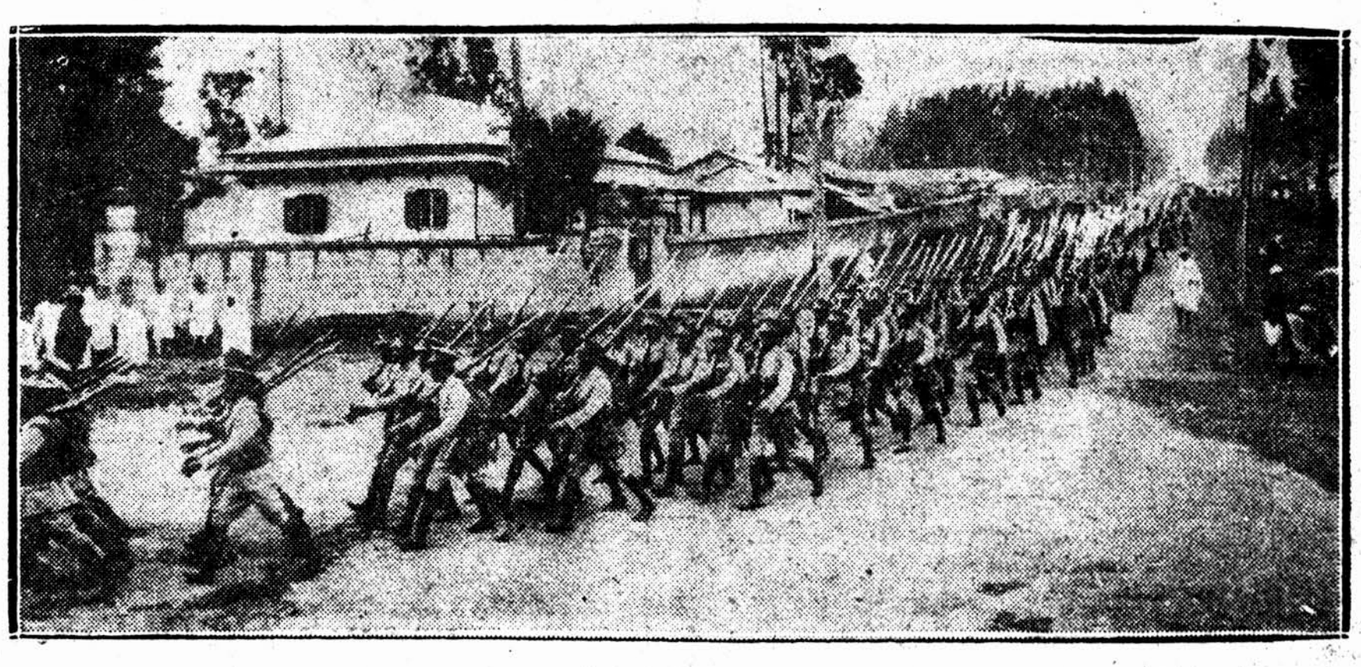


This Caproni Bomber is the most fearful of all the Il Duce's air raiders.

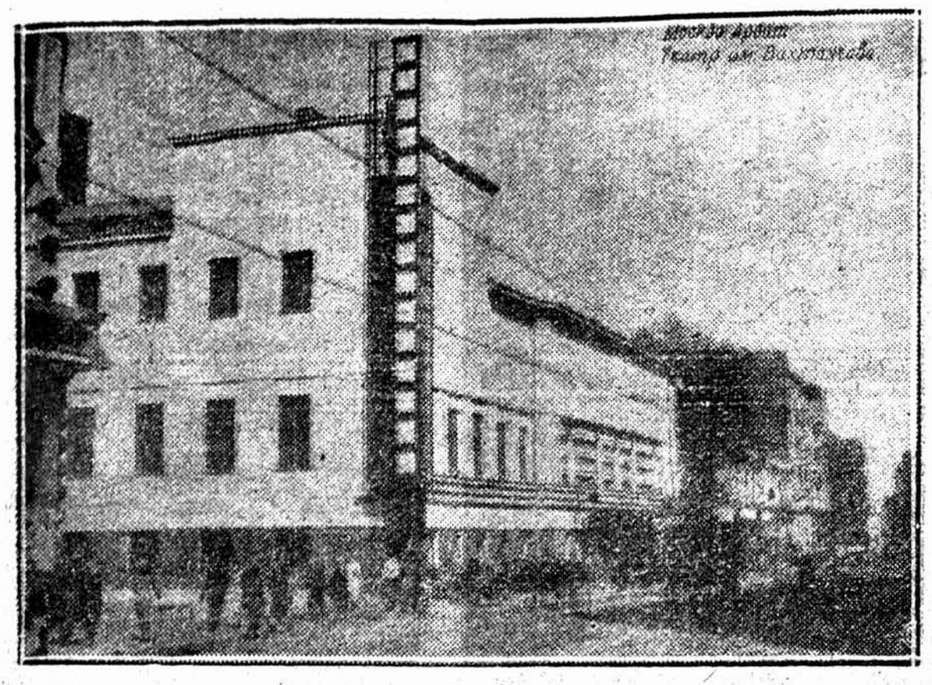
ITALIANS CONSTRUCTING ROADS IN ETHIOPIA.



ITALIAN TANKS ADVANCING IN TIGRE TERRITORY.



Emperor Haile Selassie's soldiers marching "en route" to the Fro..tier.



VAKHTANGOV THEATRE OF MOSCOW.

Russians At Their Lesiure

(Continued from page 23)

circles have been directly sponsored by the State and the work has been carried on by the educational authorities, with the view in mind of providing the villagers with modern and cultural means for entertainment and pastime. This has proven to be of enormous value. The cultural and educational level of the peasantry has risen astonishingly, while the use of alcohol has fallen to a surprising low level, and crime etc., has shown a rapid decrease.

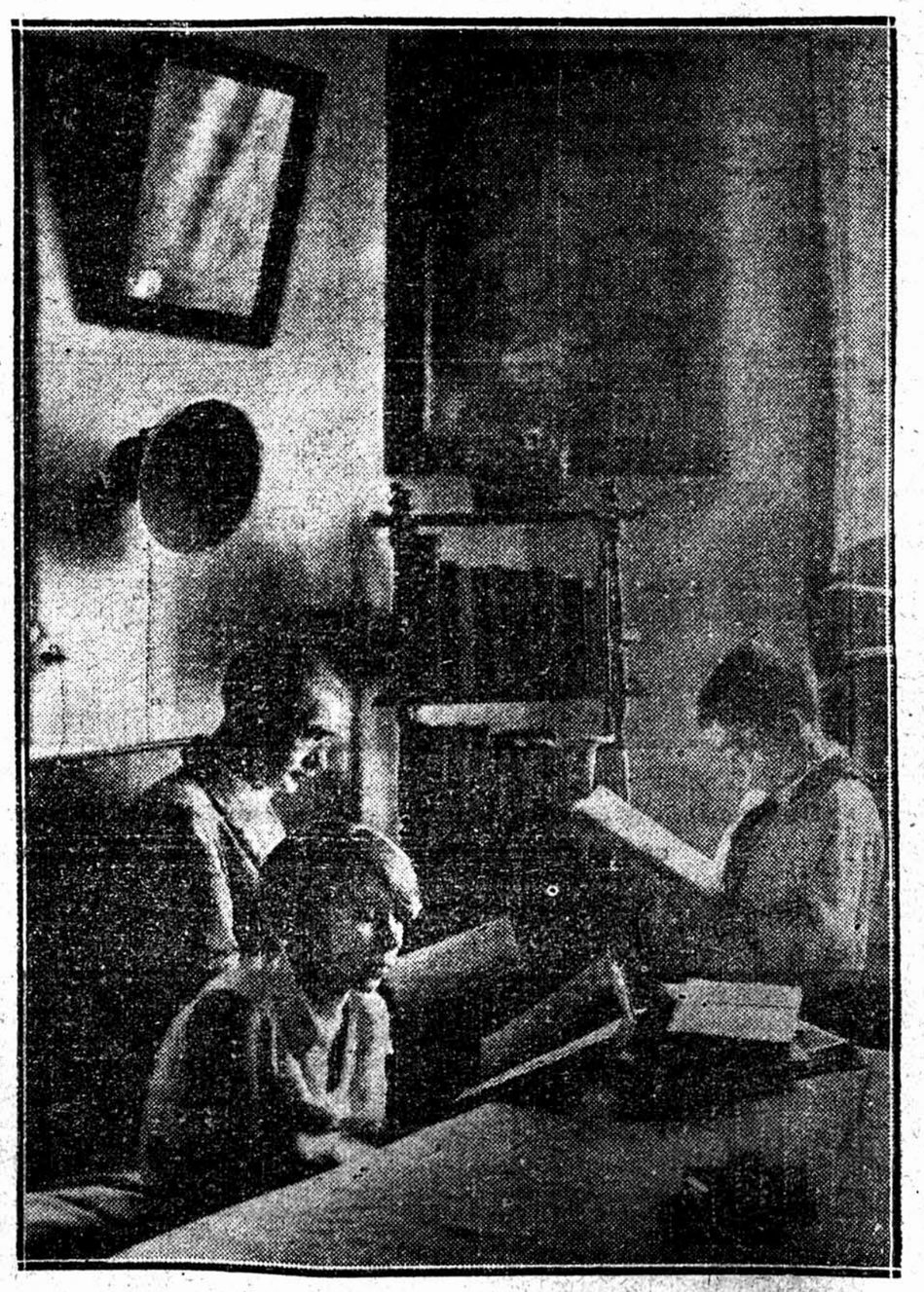
On the contrary, the most backward peasantry of Russia has become conscious of its own and the State's and Society's ntercsts.

Turning to the urban population we find but little difference in their ways and means of passing leisure time. After the seven hours they spend in working, workers and office employees take their dinner and usually remain at home until 7 p.m. At 7-30 numerous theatres, cinemas, clubs and lecture halls are filled to capacity. Every one, as his routine, must attend one of these at least twice a week. Every sixth day in the month, i.e., the 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30th of each month are the free-days in Russia. On these days no office, with the exception of a few specific ones, works. During the day time the citizens flock out of town and in parties wander through the forests, organize a dance party on a river bank, or visit a Park of Culture and Rest, hundreds of which are spread all over Russia, an institution created by the Soviet especially for rest and passing leisure time culturally.

Rest Homes

There are a number of one-day Rest Homes, where one can go and rest on his week-end at a very moderate cost, swing lazily in a hammock or play "gorodki", the national Russian game. Museums are always crowded with visitors, as are also the Red Corners, clubs and libraries.

But a year ago the Government was too busy with the problems of industrialization and reorganization of agriculture to pay any attention to the popularization of cafes, restaurants, and dance places in the towns and cities. But now that most of the governments work in those fields has been completed successfully and an era of lasting prosperity has been created in Russia, cities like Moscow and Leningrad now have a number of cafes, restaurants, dance places, and even bars where citizens, at a very moderate cost, may pass their leisure time. Of course such things as prostitutes, beggars and drunkards are seen but rarely. The cultural and material conditions of Soviet citizens have improved to such degree that they need not seek their livelihood by any other means than by honest labour.



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A Page About Women

CLEAR COMPLEXION

Depends On Diet

While a good many women are wondering what to do about dry skins that have a tendency to chap and wrinkle, an equally large number of them wants to know what to do about skins that are over-oily and have a tendency to look greasy and unattractive a few minutes after cosmetics have been applied.

Over-active oil glands are the immediate cause of an oily skin. Those who suffer from this condition know how hard it is to keep the skin looking clean for more than half an hour at a time. They know how embarrassing it is to have the forehead and nose shining most of the time and you know how susceptible the oily skin is to blemishes.

Why? Obviously the excess oil comes from within and the condition at the root of the matter must be internal. Perhaps one is nervous, thin and fussy; perhaps she eats over-rich, fattening foods; or perhaps she worries too much about finding the right cosmetics without paying enough

"What rent are you payin' where you are?"

"You mean what rent are they askin', don't you, dearie?"

attention to the fundamental rules for good health.

Check up on yourself. Do you get sufficient nourishing fresh food, sleep, sunshine, exercise? Does your digestive system function properly, Or do you become upset easily? Check up on all of the mental and physical factors and try to live more wisely, then you are ready to do something about the outside of your skin.

SOAP AND WATER

The cheapest treatment for an oily skin is the most effective. Soap and water are your best friends, since the skin must be kept scrupulously clean. You can use a quick-melting cream first if you wish, to soften the outer layer of the skin and remove your cosmetics. But the final cleansing should be done with warm water and pure soap that lathers freely enough to take away the excess oil.

Wash the face three times a day—and do it properly. Have your favorite toilet soap, a wash cloth and a clean towel. Do not skimp on the water. And do not neglect the little crevices at the corner of mouth and nose or the under edge of the jawline.

Scrub the face and neck until they glow with cleanliness. Rinse with warm water, then repeat the scrubbing with a fresh lather giving more emphasis to the spots where clogged pores occur. Finishing by rinsing well with warm water to remove all of the soap, then with cold to brighten and stimulate and tone the skin.

Kumaris A. Padmini (left) and A. Savitri, who have passed the B. A. and Intermediate examinations respectively, of the Madras University, with Hindi as their second language. They are sisters and were students of the Kerala Hindi Mahavidyalaya.

Creative Instinct Thwarted

Famous Psychologist Blames Labour-Saving Devices

Modern life is much harder on women than men in the opinion of Dr. C. G. Jung, the Swiss psychologist.

Three-fifths of his patients are women. Even for men, he said, life in this mechanical age was unnatural.

But the battle of industry absorbed men's energies and gave full play to their fighting and other instincts.

The machine age, on the other hand, deprived women of all their instinctive activities. The woman who lived in a flat with modern equipment which did all her work for her had no means of liberating her primal energy.

So she flew for help to the analyst.

The African woman who was a beast of burden, had much more dignity than the idle "civilised" woman who got all her food out of a tin and was afraid of having children.

"Nature is the one thing you cannot cheat without being found out," he said emphatically.

The only happy women in Europe to-day, according to Dr. Jung are those who live in small countries like his own.

Here women were in closer contact with natural things.

ENEMY NO. 2.

"After the machine, the big city is women's worst enemy," he added. "A woman's rightful place is in the country, where she can have plenty of children and keep dogs, hens and a garden.

"A woman must have something creative to do or her nerves give way and she is headed for a neurosis of some sort. Heaven help our civilisation if we do not give our women back their creative role in life."

SIMPLE TOMATO CHUTNEYS

The trouble about tomato chutney is that there are so many recipes for it, it is hard to know which to give. But any chutney is so simple that you cannot go wrong with it. The main thing is to watch the flavouring and do not over-spice it. Many recipes give too many spices.

The basis are the acid fruits used, such as gooseberries, apples, or tomatoes. Hot spices like ginger and papers to give it piquancy; raisins or sugar to give it sweetness; and vinegar to bind the whole, flavour it and pickle it.

A chutney should be a smooth paste, while a pickle should be sharp. Chutney should have a rich fruity flavour, suggesting many flavours, but not allowing any single one to dominate the whole.

Plain Chutney

Here is a plain chutney to begin with. It is for people who can afford to use a gallon of green tomatoes in its making.

- 1 gallon green tomatoes.
- 8 oz. brown sugar.
- 6 onions.
- 2 teaspoonfuls of peppercorns
- 2 teaspoonfuls allspice.
- 1 teaspoonful cloves.
- ¼ cup to ½ cup salt.
- Vinegar.

Run through a mincer, put all into a basin, sprinkle with the salt and let stand all night. Place in a preserving pan, cover with vinegar, and sugar and seasoning; simmer for one hour. Pot up.

Tomato And Apple

For those who have apples, a nice and sweeter chutney may be made.

- 3 lbs. green tomatoes.
- 1 lb. apples.
- 1 lb. onions.
- ½ lb. brown sugar.
- ¼ lb. seeded rasins.
- Large spoonful of salt.
- ½ oz. mustard seed (or less).
- ½ teaspoonful of pepper.
- ½ teaspoonful mixed spice.
- 3 gills of brown malt vinegar.
- 2 or 3 green peppers, if you can buy them.

With regard to spices, you can ring the changes with the cayenne pepper or ground ginger, or both, provided you keep down the proportions. Some people like a hot chutney and for them you would mix in two level teaspoonfuls of cayenne pepper and two of ground ginger or grated ginger. It may feel over spiced when hot, but when it is put away in jars and allowed to get mellow the spicy taste blends with the other tastes to make the one piquant flavour. Use your own judgment with the vinegar. Have the stuff just moist enough to fill in the jars easily without having to be packed down.

Sliced ingredients are nicer than those minced. Real chutney should be slightly lumpy. If you haven't time to slice everything you could mince all the tomatoes and onions and chop up the apples by hand. That will give you the lumpy effect without much bother.

WOMAN LAWYER FOR BARODA

Maharaja Appoints Parsi Lady

According to a London Journal, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has decided to admit women into the State service.

First to be appointed is Miss B. Batlivala, a Parsee by birth, a barister of the Inner Temple, and a well-known figure in London Social circles.

The Maharaja Gaekwar, who spent the summer in England, has now returned to India.

The decision to employ Miss Batlivala in the State Service of Baroda was taken just before he left.

Whether Miss Batlivala will be employed in the judicial or educational department of the State has not yet been decided. But Baroda may yet be the first Indian State to have a woman judge.

Miss Batlivala, who was educated at Cheltenham Indies' College, was called to the Bar at the age of 21.

She practised for a couple of years, and until recently occupied

Miss B. EATLIVALA, Bar-at-Law.

a post in business in the West End.

She plays polo, golf, tennis and squash, flies whenever she can, and hunts.

She leaves England about the middle of November.

LAKSHMI KAVACHAM.

Those who are suffering from poverty should wear this Talisman. By wearing this, financial difficulties will be relieved, and day by day progress will happen. Further decrease of worries through debts, union in family, success in attempted affairs, compromise with enemies, achieving success in all works, favour of authorities and many other beneficial results, will be had. Both merchants and professionists, by wearing this talisman, will have much progress in their profession. The wearers should state in their letters, their full name and approximate age

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PROTEIN BUT NOT IN EXCESS

Fallacies Of High-Protein Theory

(BY MR. L. KAMESHWARAN, B. Sc.)

How grievously science can err or rather be made to err by rash and reckless theorisers with an uncritical following, is well illustrated by the history of the theory that because protein is found in the body, therefore high protein foods are the best, but all herbivorous animals, like the elephant and the horse, are superior in strength to the carnivorous. A blade of grass contains all the elements needed for the building of the powerful muscles of an Arab horse.

Long back, it was proved, by two independent investigators, namely Prof. Albertoni and Dr. Schmidt Mulheim, that the normal product of digestion are poisons of no inconsiderable power and would produce alarming consequences if let loose into the bloodstream in excess. The worse of these poisons is 'peptone', which is the product of digested protein.

We learn from Horace Fletcher, the apostle of thorough chewing, that Dr. Attwater of America, who stood forth as the champion of the high-protein theory, died prematurely of some incurable disease.

BLOOD PRESSURE.

One of the fashionable diseases of the moderns is 'blood-pressure'; this is scarcely to be met with, except among the eager observers of doctrinal maxims of health; and doctors have for nearly a century been advocating plenty of protein for health and strength.

Among vegetarians, the well-to-do take a diet of which the prominent feature is the very large allowance of dal or pulse. Families, which have been enjoying prosperity for three generations, are in the end reduced to third-rate samples of humanity. And one great cause of this degeneracy, often leading to extinction of their families, is their fondness for dal, ghee, sugar, and other rich foods. On the other hand, those who are debarred by their circumstances from such foods, even when leading sedentary lives, are decidedly more healthy and vigorous. Grams and pulses are mostly disease foods.

The Art Connoisseur: "Congratulations, real Dresden."

FAT GLOBULES.

Protein does not get fully utilised in the body, if taken in the least excess. Dr. Lindlahr points out that the result is a balance of unusable matter, which takes the form of minute globules of fat scattered among the muscle fibres, and discounting their efficiency. If these fat globules get into the lungs, then consumption of these organs is inevitable and if it gets into the heart-tissue, the man becomes a life-long invalid.

This high-protein theory is the origin of the medical advocacy of meat-eating. Meat, eggs, butter, cheese and milk are the great medical favourites; but millions of patients have gone to the graves, because of the inevitable putrefactions and auto-intoxication set up by this deadly food-element, protein.

DANGERS OF EXCESS.

Food is food, only when it is acted upon by the vital organs in the normal way, and fully utilised. Every excess is a tax on the eliminative organs, and if these organs are, from any cause, unable to do their work perfectly, as is usual in many the resulting end-products—which are all foreign to the living body and hence pathogenic—must remain in the body, encumber the life and cause disease. The danger is infinitely greater in acute diseases, like fevers and small-pox, when the whole food canal is in a severely sick condition, and digestion is out of question, the unwanted food only ferments and putrefies, and there is more internal inflammation, leading to ulceration, perforation and death, where the patient is too weak.

It may be confidently asserted that most cases of fatal small-pox are cases where the patient is fed. In no acute disease is feeding quite safe, and small-pox is certainly not an exception. It is in fact on a par with the most acute of acute diseases.

The medical notion is that feeding is necessary to counteract the emaciation that takes place in an acute illness. But emaciation does not kill, while feeding does.

PROTEIN-LESS DIETS.

Protein is not the chief need of the body; this is proved by the subsistence of whole nations on diets, in which there is very little protein. The Irish poor live upon potatoes alone, and among them there are more centenarians than in the sister island. Bulgarians are even better off, on a diet of black bread and a preparation of barley onions and garlic. We learn that Chinese labourers in Burma live on greens and boiled rice. The Brahmanas of the Tinnevelly district have subsisted for generations on a low—nutrition diet—consisting of rice and garden spinach (amaranthus gangeticus) with very thin butter milk; ghee and dal are served in minute rations.

I know of one who has lived for months together on green leaves. Dr. A. E. Gibson cites the case of a busy London lawyer, who lived on an exclusive diet of apples, raw or cooked.

DANISH EXPERIMENT

Dr. Hindhede, a bold and conscientious investigator in diet of Denmark, has appointed con-

SHOULD WOMEN STOP PAINTING THEIR FACES?

A furore has been caused in England by the outspoken words of a clergyman, who, while proposing the health "To the Beautiful Lasses of Cumberland" at the annual Lakelanders' Supper, last month, remarked:—

"I am thankful that I can get back to Cumberland, where the girls leave their faces as God made them, and are content with eyebrows of the same number that Providence provided."

Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" of both sex, are invited to state their views on the question whether painting of faces by women is unbecoming of them and should be discouraged.

The sender of the most convincing letter on the subject will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.

The letter should not exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 20th November, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the Sunday "Chronicle" of 1st December 1935.

The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the letters submitted by the competitors.

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

FROM POVERTY TO POWER (Continued from page 19)

verance he attained the post of a petty clerk under a clerk of his millionaire maternal uncle.

It was a hard job to work from morn till 11 o'clock at night, save for the dinner, tea and supper intervals.

His boss, ..e 'munim,' a smart business fellow, treasured world-wide knowledge which he imparted to him every night by narrating incidents of great deeds of great men; while his (munim's) feet and back were be'ng massaged by him (Khatau), according to an old custom.

Within a few years he learnt all the tactics of a merchant and acquired thorough understanding of his uncle's cotton business.

Then being confident of himself he speculated in cotton and succeeded. He tried again with double success. With that money he started business in cotton and jewellery, to be famous at an early age. Gradually he became a well-known figure and was addressed as "Shethji.

He secured the friendship of a few European merchants and received necessary informations from foreign countries. This helped him during the Civil War of 1865, for, according to information he received he ventured to sell cotton worth lakhs of rupees on a certain night.

He was then at the peak of success; he had earned crores of rupees. He put the coping-stone on the edifice of success by starting the Khatau Makanji Mills in 1875, and to this very day his fame is widespread.

MRS. PRABHA G. MERCHANT.
Bombay.

INDIAN GOVERNOR OF PORTUGUESE COLONY

The history of poverty is not entirely shocking. It is often a biography of great men. Many of the most prominent personages of the world have sprung up from very humble beginnings. From their exalted positions they have proclaimed with a powerful voice to the poor "battling multitudes" below that "sweet are the uses of poverty." And to this galaxy belongs the great Goan who, but a couple of years ago, was at the helm of the Governmental affairs of Timor, a prosperous colony of Portugal in the East Indies.

Dr. Martires Dias was not poor in the sense that a famishing beggar in the street is poor, but he was extremely poor to be able to realize the grand ideals he so dearly cherished. For Dr. Dias's was an aspiring mind. He was confident of his intellectual prowess, but he sadly lacked the means with which he could put this gift of God to higher destinies. He longed to shine in use and notwithstanding his untoward circumstances Dr. Dias joined, early in life, the celebrated Seminary of Rachol (Goa).

Perhaps, Dr. Dias soon felt that a religious life would afford him no scope for a thorough development of his mind. He, therefore, left the Seminary and after he had "garnered knowledge like the rich-ripened grain" in that institution, he turned to "green fields and pastures new." He entered the Portuguese "Lyceum" at Panjim, where he at once made himself, by his rare merit, th "cynosure of neighbouring eyes." He passed this difficult course with distinction and then appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University through a High School at Belgaum.

By now, his scanty purse was completely drained but Dr. Dias was still restless. He would know no peace until his life's only ambition was fulfilled. He understood the sore obstacle in his way. It was the "Money-question," but Dr. Dias had a "heart of controversy" and he decided to "stem" it.

Daringly he ran into debt and pawned the small property he owned. He needed money to sail for Portugal to prosecute his studies there and he got it from his creditors. Dr. Dias relied solely on his own personal exertion and intelligence. At the University of Coimbra Dr. Dias found a wide plot of ground for his activities. Very soon he won a whispered admiration, which later on became an open wonderment. His high intellectual deserts made him conspicuous in the University. Though the Whiteman is always reluctant to recognize the greatness of an Indian, in the case of Dr. Dias there could be no two opinions. He was in the limelight and all had to acknowledge him great.

Dr. Dias was at first offered several posts in the Civil Service, but he considered them far too unworthy of his acceptance. He aimed at a more dignified position in life and he got it. For, before long, Dr. Dias was entrusted with the Governorship of Timor. Here, the extraordinary career of the G..n Govenor came to a close. Dr. Dias died an honourable death, but he will always remain a source of inspiration and encouragement to those young aspirants who, like him, may have the painful privilege of being born poor.

VAJOCLE.

Margao.

RAMTHIRTHA'S BATTLES WITH FATE

India has produced great men in different times and in different places, but I do not know nor have I heard of a person like Swami Ramthirtha, who, though not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, rose by sheer dint of personal exertion and intelligence to a position of power and influence under the most trying circumstances.

Swami Rama, the descendant of Bhakta Tulsi, was born in the village of Murliwall in the district of Gujranwallah in the Punjab. His mother paid her last debt of nature when Rama was a sucking mite and his father, who was a poor Brahmin priest, had to give up the child to the care of his brothers' wife who brought him up on cow's milk. When he had hardly completed five summers he was sent to an Urdu school, where he learnt by heart two different Persian works, "Gulisthan" and "Bostan", in addition to his daily lessons. At the age of ten he came under the tutelage of Bhagat Dhanna Rama, who was an intimate friend of Hiranand. Dhanna Rama wielded great influence on his ward and had religious discourses with Rama when he had attended the legitimate work of the school. Dhanna Ram sowed in the fertile brain of Rama such seeds as bore splendid harvests in the future. In the matriculation examination Ram came out first and won the approbation of his teachers and friends.

Ram had cherished the ambition of prosecuting his studies though born poor and encouraged by Dhanna Ram he went against the wishes of his father, who incensed at this drove him from home and even sent his wife to stay with him. Rama who was immune to hardships and privation was armed with resolution and unlike his college friends who were dressed in tiptop midern style, wore a pair of threadbare Punjabi pyjamas and shirt and sacrificed meals for the oil of his midnight lamp. A rich man in Lahore engaged him to teach his children and his friends and professors who knew that poverty was a staumbling block on his path made anonymous gifts against his will and under these circumstances he passed his B.A. examination. In the M.A. examination this most hopeful student was plucked to the wonder of all, but came out first in the subsequent examination.

After the termination of his scholastic career he was appointed as professor in a Lahore college, and during this time he began to write many books. As days rolled on his spiritual demands became so increasingly exacting that he left sufficient provision for many months in his family and soon assumed 'sanyas'. He visited all the holy places in India and in 1900 he went to Japan, America and Egypt. His iteresting and instructive lectures, so impressed the people of these countries that great men like President Roosevelt and Professor Kirza Hira, tre eminent representative of Budhism, paid homage to this young man from the East.

Thus the poor lad who "lived like a hermit and worked like a horse" in his college, rose from obscurity to the full blaze of Fame. In 1906 he was snatched away by death when he was taking bath in the holy Bhagirathi river.

M. P. TAGGARSE.

Bombay.

FROM CLERK TO BOSS

Some flowers grow, blossom and wither away in jungles, uncared for and unnoticed. So also do some people in this wide world. Eminent authors do not write pages of history about him and no monuments are ever erected in his memory though he might have waded through thick and thin and led a very ideal life for the good of himself and others.

Decades before, born in a comparatively poor Deccani family, my father lost his father when only two and his widowed mother aged 20 in a joint orthodox family had to work against heavy odds throughout life. The mother managed, by hook or by crook, to educate him and his elder brother aged 4, by working strenuously day in and day out. In fact, stitching books for a bookseller and embroidery work brought little, if any, income for the upkeep of a family. Physical labours and mental worries daunted her not. The boys grew up like their mother and added to their meagre income by educating other boys when they themselves were being educated. However, this was quite insufficient to send them to college.

Starting his career on Rs. 20 per mensem, he filled very responsible positions in railways and firms in different departments rising upto Rs. 250. He endeared himself to his officers by hard, sincere and faithful work and his subordinates by his compassion. His simplicity was remarkable in spite of the fact that he had to

(Continued on page 32)

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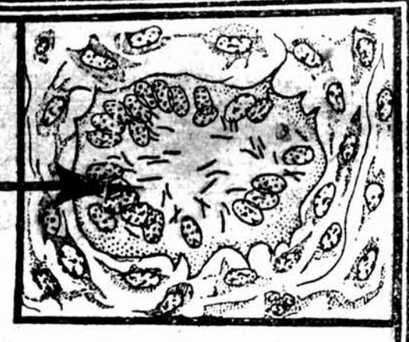

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The March Of Science

PRIMITIVE MAMMAL

London Zoo's Recent Acquisition

Among the Madagascan animals recently acquired for the Zoo is a pair of tenrecs. This animal has been exhibited in the gardens before, but not for a long time. Tenrecs belong exclusively to Madagascar and a few of the neighbouring islands, and are especially remarkable in the eyes of zoologists for peculiarities of dentition, some of which are found in no other, mammal. One peculiarity, the narrow tricuspid form of the upper molar teeth, is characteristic of nearly all the early, primitive mammals—not being found in those of to-day,—and this suggests that the tenrecs belong to a stock of great antiquity, says "The Manchester Guardian."

In their general appearance tenrecs bear a fairly close resemblance to hedgehogs. When fully grown they have a total length of about fifteen inches. They are tailless, have long, strong, flexible snouts, and a sort of mane of spines and bristles about the neck and shoulders. They are insectivorous, and are classed as insectivores, but they also eat large quantities of worms, which they dig out with their powerful snouts. In the dry season of the year, when food is hard to come by, they burrow deep holes and retire into them to sleep. At this time they are fat, and many are dug out by natives and eaten. It has been remarked that in captivity they become rather sluggish at the season—roughly June to December—of their annual rest, but do not become wholly torpid, as in natural conditions.

FIRE-WALKING AN ATHLETIC MOVEMENT!

British Scientist Tries To Explain Away Kuda Bux's Extraordinary Feat

Professor Charles R. Darling, one of those who watched Kuda Bux walk on glowing charcoal on Sept. 9 and 17 in Surrey, England, was not impressed. In the British scientific weekly, "Nature," he maintains "that the feat was merely another form of the fireside experiment of picking up a hot cinder and returning it to the fire" without burning the fingers. Success depends on rapidity of movement.

Professor Darling tested this explanation with what he calls a "thermal junction," which need not be described in detail here Pressed on the fire and removed, in imitation of walking, the device makes it possible to measure temperatures and the interval required to reach them. Timed with a stop-watch, the feet of Kuda Bux remained in contact with the fire a half second at each step—not five seconds as the cable dispatches had it.

Professor Darling tried to press the thermal junction to the fire for this period twice in succession. He found this impossible because of the heat. Although the period was always exceeded, a number of separate trials showed a rise of 15 to 20 degrees Centigrade (59 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit). Professor Darling concludes that "the feet of the performer would not become hot enough for blistering."

But why did the two young men who tried to imitate Kuda Bux leap out of the live charcoal almost immediately? Professor Darling explains that firewalking is an athletic accomplishment, "difficult without much training." In fact a beginner would find it hard to walk even over cold charcoal without taking longer than half a second for each step. Young Moynagh and Sheepen, both of whom tried to equal the Indian, were not only unpracticed but much heavier, so that they sank deeper into the fire and thus increased their time of contact.

In the second test (Sept. 17), conducted by the University of London Council for Psychical Investigation, Kuda Bux took four steps in each of his two walks. The total duration of the first walk was 4.5 seconds; and of the second 4.43 seconds. Moynagh and Sheepen leaped out of the fire 2.2 and 2.1 seconds after they entered it. In the dispatches the time that it took Kuda Bux to walk through the fire from end to end war given as the time during which the soles of his feet were in contact with the glowing charcoal. The most that can be said for him is that he is not a fraud.—"New York Times."

SPIRITUAL HEALING

Archbishop Of Canterbury Suggests Open-Minded Inquiry

The Archbishop of Canterbury, at a special service in Canterbury Cathedral for the medical and nursing professions, speaking of modes of healing which might be called more especially spiritual, he said that as the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford had stated there could be no doubt that more than half the ills to which man was born originated in disturbances of the mind. Many of those present were engaged in working for those in whom such disturbances had become diseases of the mind, and there were none on whose work he looked with more interest and sympathy

But there were many disturbances of the mind which fell short of disease, and it was those disturbances with all their potent effects that could be and were controlled or settled quietly by the influences of faith and prayer and sacraments.

Those too, were real powers of healing, and here was a region which called for a new, careful, open-minded inquiry. Certainly it was a region where the priest, the doctor and nurse should realise a true partnership as fellow-workers with God.

"Your Lordship's bath is prepared."

GLASS RAZOR

Most people know the cutting power of glass, but till recently no one has tried to make use of it. Now a Czechoslovakian manufacturer has turned out a razor blade made entirely of his material, and after exhaustive experiments has satisfied himself that its edge is superior to that of steel. The blade is a wager one, and flexible. It is harder than the finest steel and has a cutting edge that remains keen for weeks. His method tempering the glass is a secret one. He intends placing his blades on the market at a price far lower than the ordinary steel blades, so that they may prove extremely popular.

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FROM POVERTY TO POWER

(Continued from page 30)

move in higher circles. He was healthy and strong and even at the age of 55 he used to play cricket for which he was well-known all his life. He was a lover of truth and he sacrificed his long services for it, courting hardships by unemployment, on the one hand, and shouldering the responsibilities of a big family, on the other.

During his life-time he employed thousands of people without distinction of caste and creed and helped the poor to the extent that he died without a single pie's saving.

K. M. ANGORE.

Mysore.

HAWKER'S SON BECOMES DEWAN

Of the many friends I have, the history of none else is more interesting than that of one I pen below.

Born in the 'Lohana' community of Kathiawar of very poor parents, his means of education were meagre. He completed his secondary education with the greatest difficulty. His father hawked daily requirements of life from door to door and earned a few chips. He approached some philanthropic men of his community to defray the expenses of books and fees for his son, whose career was very brilliant. During his school life, he even read his lessons in open air in the light of street lamps. His father found it very hard to make two ends meet.

His college education brought in a fresh series of monetary difficulties, which were partly overcome by loans free of interest and partly by private charity. His success every year, till the final LL.B. brought him new acquaintances and created healthier surroundings about him.

After a brief practice, he was picked up to fill the post of secretary by a Kathiawar Prince during his early career. He handled the State administration ably. After a service of 15 years he was offered the job of a secretary to an association in Bombay. The Government in appreciation of his services had made him a Rao Bahadur.

His career as a secretary was cut short since he again got a dewanship in one of the States of Gujarat. He had to retire after 5 years. Within a short interval, he again succeeded in securing the post of a Dewan in another State in the Bombay Presidency. He is now nearing 60.

He has achieved his present triumph through sheer dint of labour, conscientious discharge of his duties and honesty of purpose.

V. M. MANIAR.

Rajkot.

FROM STARVATION TO STATE DOCTORSHIP

Shiva born of a mad father, was lucky to have a mother who was goodness itself. Master of the Charkha art, she had an untiring capacity for prayers with tears. She would produce a woollen blanket every few months, that would enable her to keep the pot boiling hardly once a day. Through rough waters and stormy seas Shiva passed his middle school examination among the first ones. It was the Charkha craft and selling of milk that saw him through this education. Shiva wanted to study further, but there was hardly money to keep the throat wet.

Luckily Shiva's genius reached the ears of some god-fearing officials, and he was offered a few rupees a month to study medicine at Lahore. This scholarship proved too thin for his wants. With hard work Shiva managed a couple of tuitions. This kept the wolf at a distance. Now he was doing a man's work in a child's clothing. The only time for his study was when the whole world was sleeping.

College career of remarkable brilliance is over through skimming poverty trials and no disgust. He starts with a big salary of Rs. 45. Two meals become surer than death. His hard work, good manners and passion for knowledge bring him to the notice of big ones, and he is transferred to the general hospital, where Shiva proves an example for everyone. In a few years he is an unshakable buttress of the general hospital. Once I remember a false rumour of Shiva's transfer from the general hospital resulted in strong agitation in the press against the authorities for their alleged intention. Shiva had by now risen to the highest walks in his profession.

Doors for doctor's higher education are closed when he loses his two brothers, leaving half a dozen children for Shiva and God's care alone. Reports of Shiva's healing powers reached her Highness' ear, and he is called. To mention the least, Shiva is trusted with looking after the health of her Highness and for decoration's sake higher qualified staff is maintained.

It was hard work that led him from poverty to the palace, but his influence which is tremendous in both the communities is due to his service for which he sought no return and always did it secretly. To speak least about his influence, it may be stated in recent riots the rioters offered a voluntary guard to his house, and his neighbour, a co-religionist, was looted to the bitter end, inspite of his being on the high pedestals in the State. Numerous families in the State owe their happiness to Shiva's secret help. He is, I am in a position to say, retiring from State Service in favour of National Service.

D. N. D.

Bombay.

BARFIWALLA'S RISE

Kalua was employed in a confectioner's shop at my native place. He was an expert in making 'barfi.' His pay was Rs. 75. per annum with boarding and lodging free. Being a gambler he made no saving and was ever in debt till he grew to the age of fifty.

One day, during a discussion, he lost temper and resigned his post. As he had heard much about Bombay, he booked for the magnificent city with hardly ten rupees over and above the ticket money.

His meagre capital of Rs. 9 was laughing at his grim poverty. But he did not lose heart. A sigree and a pan he bought for Rs. 5 and for the balance he purchased 'mava,' sugar and some masala for his 'barfi.' At the special permission of the manager of the Dharamshala, where he stayed, he was allowed to make his 'barfi.'

By the close of the day he started hawking his 'barfi' among the speculators of Marwari Bazar, to whom a rupee or two is no consideration.

The whole bazar went 'barfi' mad and Kalua made a good sale of Rs. 7 with a clear profit of Rs. 3. Day by day his patrons increased and by the end of the year he had a good saving of Rs. 700, after living a well-to-do life. This was due to the fact that he began to hate gambling.

Next year he hired a shop and with the help of two servants gave a new colour to his business. His shop became a grand success and in a small space of eight months he had to engage as many as seven hands in his shop, including a 'munim' for the enhanced business.

To-day he is 56 with extensive premises and a large staff who increase the daily number of customers by their sincere service. This is due to the fact that he never regards his servants as machines but human beings, for the plain reason that he was also a servant one day.

H. P. GUPTA.

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"Seeing" By Smell

Kuda Bux, Indian Magician, Astounds Manchester Audiences By His Strange "Yogic" Performances

A strange performance was given on October 21st. in Lewis's Hall, Manchester, by Mr. Kuda Bux, who recently exhibited his ability to walk upon fire barefoot without burning the soles of his feet. Mr. Bux showed his ability to read matter blindfold to a gathering mostly of medical men and newspaper representatives.

The performance was so interesting, writes the "Manchester Guardian," that when he arrived rather more than halfway through it, and descended the staircase from the stage with his eyes stopped, blindfolded, and swathed in bandages so that nothing of his face but his nostrils was visible, an argument arose. The performer was crowded by people asking him to read inscriptions or describe articles, and as he was doing so one of the audience persisted in putting a bowler hat between Mr. Bux's nose and the object offered to him, and explained repeatedly that it should not make any difference to his "sight," since he was blindfolded. Mr. Bux as repeatedly explained that he was "seeing" through his sense of smell, and that the bowler's smell got in the way.

One or two spectators took the side of the man with the bowler, who was now holding it above eye level, and invited Mr. Bux to read the name in it. Mr. Bux refused to do this, and another spectator kept on shouting, "Read the hat, my lad." Mr. Bux instead returned to the stage to continue his performance, and the committee thereupon grew so large that it was feared the stage would break, until it was partially cleared.

MR. BUX'S METHODS

The demonstration was arranged to prove Mr. Bux's claims to be able to read matter and describe articles or follow a line while his eyes are stopped so long as his nostrils are unobstructed and the object is at the normal reading position. This faculty he ascribes to success with the yoga aphorisms and exercises, which he has practised for nine years, not yet having mastered all but having attained to this capacity for introversion and intuitional knowledge. He claims to be able to use his powers in other directions also.

His eyes were stopped up with dough and cotton-wool pads and bandages and napkins by several medical men, one of whom was Dr. Simon Kelly. Dr. W. A. Ramsay and Professor T. H. Pear were also assisting on the platform. When the bandaging was complete Mr. Bux copied writing and drawing on a blackboard and actually followed a written character with his chalk. When one of the "committee" drew an erratic chalk line on the floor and by accident missed a few inches Mr. Bux bent and filled it in and then, followed all the meanderings with his foot. He discussed his abilities briefly with questioners and explained that he could discern also by touch, though with greater difficulty. His whole face was then covered and he put his fingers upon cards and a newspaper held towards his back and described accurately the characters upon them.

Kuda Bux was to visit the Medical School of the University on October 23rd. at the invitation of Professor Pear.

SOVIET AVIATOR EXECUTED

Sought To "Avenge" Father By Smashing Planes

Found guilty of deliberately smashing three airplanes "to avenge the exile of his wealthy kulak father," Pilot Areflev, a Young Communist, was executed on Oct. 8 by a Soviet firing squad.

Concealing the fact that his father was a rich forester who had been deprived of his property and exiled in, 1929, Areflev joined the Young Communist League in Moscow.

According to "On Guard," Areflev then decided the time had come to take revenge for his father's exile. His first accident occurred early this year when he was ordered to fly a special correspondent of the regional newspaper, Ural Worker, from Kabakov to the Ural mines and return immediately. Instead, he loitered in the mining district and eventually cracked up when his plane hit electric wires. The flier escaped uninjured. In May, while flying from Sverdlovsk to Moscow, his plane was wrecked. His third airplane crash occurred July 16 while he was doing some forbidden stunt flying. His death sentence carried with it the confiscation of his property.

ANTI-NOISE EDICT

N. Y. Ballet Master Pays Fine

There wasn't any of the melodious atmosphere that usually surrounds a ballet master in police court on Oct. 8, but the ballet master himself was there—Leon Leonidoff, charged with violating New York's anti-noise edict.

In tones that were far from dulcet according to a policeman, Leonidoff reproached a taxi-driver who had passed his car at a high speed early the other morning. When the ballet master overtook the taxi, said the policeman, he shouted so loudly "the commotion could be heard 25 feet away."

Leonidoff said the policeman dashed up and addressed him in tones a ballet dancer wouldn't think of using: "Shut up! So you think you're a big shot, do you? Well, I'll take you in. Pipe down, I say."

Magistrate found Leonidoff guilty of acting in a noisy and disorderly manner, and fined him 5 dols.

The ballet master, still convinced he was acting within his rights, paid up, and returned to the more sedate atmosphere of his theatre.

GOLD MEDAL FOR JOURNALISM

At a meeting of the Journalism Committee of London University, under the chairmanship of Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Lawson, it was reported last month that Mr. Tom Clarke, director of the new course of practical journalism had received an offer from Sir Leicester Harmsworth to provide annually a gold medal for the best all-round student.

The committee expressed their gratitude for the offer, which is being placed before the Senate.

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Yet how effective Listerine Tooth Paste is in cleaning the teeth—in bringing a new brilliance to them that you would hardly believe possible. Its wonderful new cleansing and polishing agent, unmatched in any other dentifrice, assures this. Quickly your teeth take on a new sparkle and whiteness.

Listerine Tooth Paste is decidedly beneficial to the gums, too. Its invigourating qualities harden and firm them. And what a gloriously clean feeling it leaves in the mouth.

Just try Listerine Tooth Paste for the next 30 days. Judge it upon results alone. We know you will never want to go back to any other kind.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste recommend Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

B-57

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

... AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

While going through a lane, I pass by a photographer's shop. He has hanged a few specimens of his work outside the walls. And the picture of a child smiling is one of them.

As I come nearer to this photograph, automatically a smile comes on my lips . . . . . And I begin to feel so grateful to the photographer: He has been helping me to keep up my smile, unconsciously though!

And that is why I desire that we should have smiles on our lips always. Specially the cheerful face of a child can work wonders: It can send smiles for miles and miles—Every one smiling as he sees the other smile.

Which reminds me that pictures also can influence to a great extent. Real faces apart . . . . you might observe them smiling on occasions only; but this picture on

Sis. LILAVATI—one more child added to the list of Dada's friends. She is a sport and would sing one song after another on the mere asking..... Dada wonders if he shall ever meet her again!

the wall of the photographer's shop smiles every moment, every time.

Let us, therefore, have very good pictures also in our surroundings—in our study rooms particularly. They do have effect over us: they can always remind us of what we ought to be. . . . . And they can make you stick to your promises!

COMFORT

Just a word for the invalids,
The crippled, and the ill;
Screw your courage up, my dear.
And keep on smiling still.
There's a turning in the lane.
Even if the way be long,
And it won't seem half so far
If you sing a little song.
Sun, moon, and stars are yours,
As they through the window peep;
No millionaire can corner those
Nor can he buy sweet sleep.
Just trust in God for all.
However, ill you be,
For he who marks a sparrow's fall,
Will care for you and me.

SPELLING WITH COLOUR

Some children have difficulty in spelling correctly and try to overcome their perplexity by consulting a dictionary and writing out the tricky words many times over in a notebook.

This is not at all a bad method to follow, but I find that the colour scheme, which I am about to explain, is an improvement on and an amplification of this method.

For the purpose of applying this colour scheme, as I call it, to your spelling problem you require a pen or pencil, together with one of the following mediums—coloured pencils, coloured ink, and crayons.

Having chosen your medium proceed like this (preferably writing in script): with a pen or pencil write out the letters that present no difficulty, adding the letters that cause confusion in colour.

In the word "occasion," for example, indicate the double C and single S in colour. Remember that the bolder the lettering the greater impression it is likely to make on your memory.

MY MASTER.

(By Br. B. S. Mohite.)

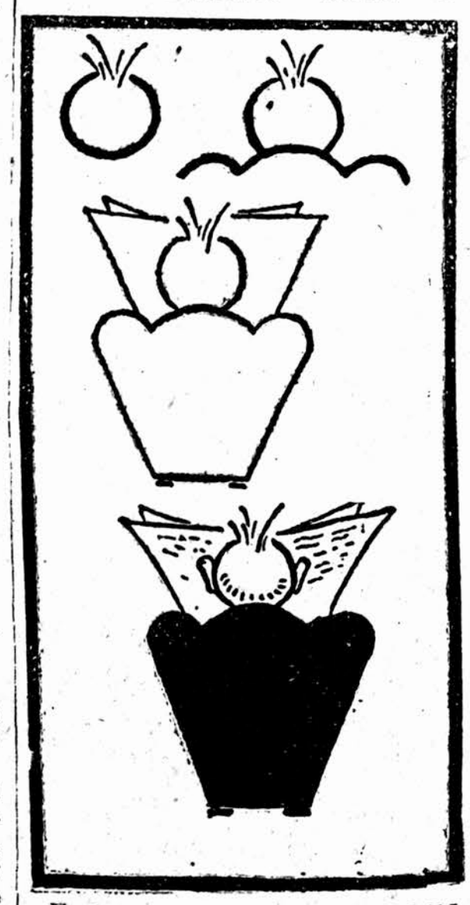
One day I was late at school. I came to my class room and asked, "may I come in, Sir?"

"No, no!" rang the hasty reply.

"Thank you, Sir," said I heartily and took my seat. Oh, my master glowered and looked daggers drawn at me.

"With whose permission did you enter the class?" he questioned.

"Sir, you told us the other day that two negatives make one



From an Onion draw a child reading his own Corner in the "Chronicle."—And while you try it, let your friends keep on guessing as you add line to line: It is sure to prove an interesting and amusing development.

affirmative and that's why I entered in," I replied.

"You fool, stand up!" he bawled . . . . . .

At this I was hauled violently out of my place and then it took nearly half an hour to explain the embarrassing situation. Still it proved that I was guilty. My God! he began caning. I again told him a good many things but he turned a deaf ear to all. I shed bitter tears at this. Ah! he was caning me unnecessarily. I then gave bent to my pent up feel-

AN OPEN-AIR BATH.

at him in blank amazement.

'Yes . . . hurry up!'

'Sir, I think, most probably—on the maps!" And lo! when he heard this his face beamed with joy and he allowed me to sit.

Meanwhile, I saw a cat crossing the class and in jest I cried: "Sir, Sir, look at that cat! It chat chat came and pat pat went!"

'Shut up, shut up, you always act the goat!' he shouted.

I was really ashamed. But at the same time all burst in laughter. . . . . .

On Saturday there came our oral examination in English and while testing me he asked, 'what is your father?"

"He fights Sir," I answered.

"I don't comprehend the meaning of your statement. Is he a soldier?"

"Exactly Sir." I said hurriedly.

"Don't say exactly, say—'Yes Sir,' he said groaning.

Thank God! really got through this ordeal quite safely.

"Where do you dwell?" was his next bullet.

"Oh Sir, I dwell Sir, in a beautiful bungalow Sir, which is surrounded by a graceful garden Sir," I said.

"What rot you are talking, sit down?" he ordered. Again the turn came on my side.

'Well, what do you mean by cloth'? he asked.

'Sorry, I don't know Sir,' I answered.

'Alright, will you tell me with what your coat is made?' he questioned.

'Yes, it is made out of an old Coat of my pa, Sir.' I answered and took my seat without speaking any further.

'You gentleman at large—stand up!'

My God! instantly he came with a cane and began caning at random. My hands and legs swelled . . . .

Unfortunately the inkstand at the same time slipped through my hands and it rolled down. The ink spread all over the floor. . . . .

'Who has played this mischief?' he cried. All the fingers pointed at me.

Damn sure—and I received the blows as usual. On that day I wept and wept and at the close of the school I limped back to my home like a spaniel that has been badly shaken by a bull dog.

My Dada's sadness knew no bounds when he heard about my misbehaviour in the school.

I again joined the school some days after. My master saw me turned pale and asked: 'How do you feel now?'

'Now I feel a bit O. K., Sir. It is only due to this rod, Sir. I think you know the well-known maxim which is worth its weight in gold: Spare the rod and spoil the child, Sir,' I said.

'Stupid! sit down!' he bawled.

Oh! I must now stop here, otherwise for playing such a mischief with him again, I am sure, I won't escape Scot-free . . . . and on the other side . . . . You know, there is—'DADA!'

A STUDY OF MOODS.

On a big mountain, two goats met on a ledge just over a high cliff. The ledge was so narrow, that there was neither room for them to pass each other nor to turn round and go back.

A steep rock rose straight above them, a deep dark chasm lay below! What do you think the two goats did?

One of them with great care laid himself down on narrow ledge, pressing as close to the rock as he could. Then the other goat gently and softly stepped over his friend, till, safely past him, he could lightly bound away.

The goat that had lain down then drew himself up from his lowly place, safe and sound, free to spring again from rock to rock, and eat the sweet grass on the hills.

Two other goats had left the valley, and climbed far up the mountain. At length they met on

the banks of a wild, rushing stream.

A tree had fallen across the flat. . . . But all the excuses fell fat. I began weeping loudly . . . . Fear had gripped all hearts. . . .

One day at noon I fell asleep and my master marked that I have crossed over the dream lands. He came near me and gave such a violent stroke that I stood at once as if struck by lightening. My hands and feet began to give way. . . . .

"You were dozing . . Alright! You know I am teaching Geography and now answer the question. Where do you find rivers without water and towns without houses?"

I was taken a back at this most unexpected question and I stared stream, and formed a bridge from the one side to the other. The goats looked at each other, and each wished to pass over first.

They stood for a moment with one foot on the tree, each thinking that the other would drawback. But neither of them would give way, and they met at last on the middle of the narrow bridge!

Then they began to push and fight with their horns. till at last their feet slipped, and both the goats fell into the swift flowing stream, and were lost in the waters!

Both might have been saved, if either of them had known how to give way at the right time.

Far Too Many

"There are twice as many living things in a saltspoonful of soil from your garden as there are human beings in the world."

This amazing fact is taken from a report of the Rothamsted Agricultural Laboraties. It seems fully to bear out the contention of the scientist who said: "Even assuming it were possible to count every living thing in the world, a census could still not be taken—because far more paper would be required for it than we have in the world."

Birds And Live Wires

It does not often happen that a single small bird will suffer from using a live wire as a perching place.

When small birds are killed they are nearly always electrocuted in pairs. The little bird, when alone, is wholly on the electrified wire and there is no contact with an earth. Danger arises when the little birds are in pairs of larger numbers. One or other of the birds may stretch out a wing or whisk round a tail so that a companion on another wire is touched. In this way the contact for the passage of the current is provided and both birds perish.

In the case of big birds like rooks, seagulls, and pigeons, even when alone an outstretched wing may touch a parallel earth wire causing a short circuit with instant death to the bird.

The Dog Comes Fifth

Which do you imagine to be the most intelligent of the lower animals?

The dog? Wrong. The horse? Still more wrong. That is, according to the findings reached in some American psychological laboratories, where animals of all kinds have been put through intelligence tests.

Here is the result they give:

1. Chimpanzee.
2. Orang-utan.
3. Elephant.

Your dog only comes in fifth; your horse is seventh. The domestic cat is tenth—in other words, "tailed off."

A Guessing Game

Players sit round in a circle and the leader opens the game by describing any place and naming the initial letter of its name. The game is to see how quickly someone can guess the name of the place. As soon as the leader has described the place and named the initial he should begin counting from one to ten. Now this is the way to keep the score. A player may give the correct answer when the leader calls "Two." In this case, take two from ten and the player scores eight points. If the player gives the correct answer when the leader calls "Seven," the score is three points.

All kinds of places may be described by leaders of the game. For example, schoolroom, playground, station, park, tennis court, cricket ground, aerodrome, seaside resorts, different rooms such as dining-room, billiard-room, kitchen, concert-halls, theatres, etc. The player giving the correct answer becomes leader, and the player with the highest score wins the game.

Breaking an Apple in two with the hands takes a great deal of strength, but even a child can do it if the apple is prepared in the right way..... The above sketch shows how to prepare the apple. Take a needle and push it in and out beneath the skin around the apple. Pull the ends of the thread, that cuts the apple beneath the skin. Now you are ready to break the apple with no effort at all.

Here is an interesting trick.

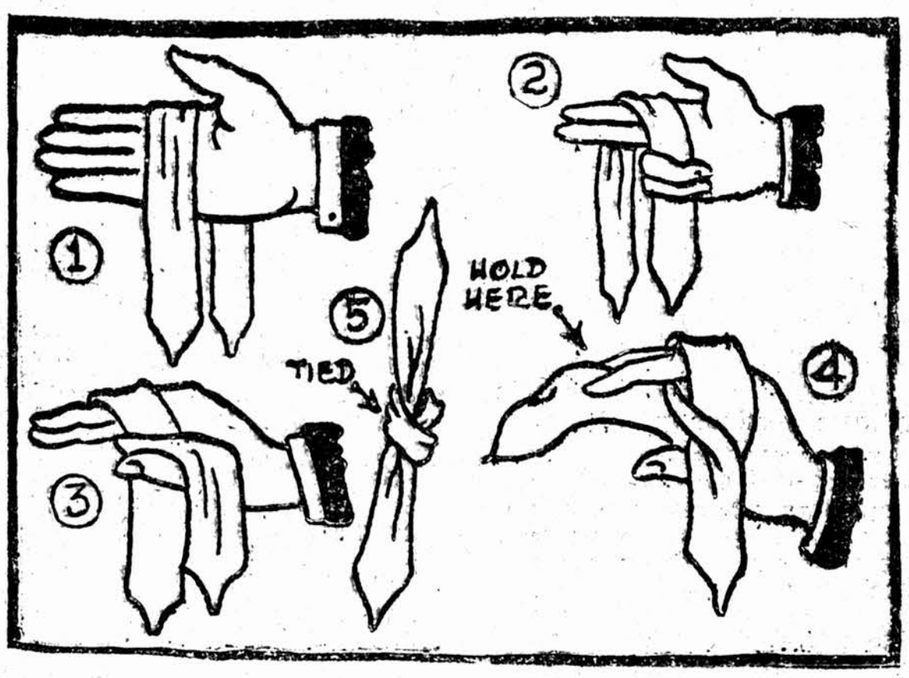
A MAGIC FINGER

Raise your right arm above your head and announce to your friends that you possess an abundance of strength in the forefinger of your right hand.

Then ask one of your friends to sit in a chair. Instruct him to fold his arms and keep them folded. Tell him to relax and let his head lean back.

Now you are ready to show your power of strength. Place your right forefinger 'firmly' upon his forehead. Ask your friend if he can rise to his feet. No matter how strongly he tries to raise himself he finds it impossible to regain his feet.

Here is the secret of the trick. In order to rise to his feet, your friend must first lift his head. You prevent that by the steady downward pressure of your forefinger. Your friend, as well as your audience, gain the impression that you are restraining all the strength of his body.



This is just to show you how to tie a knot in a handkerchief with only one hand. Hold the handkerchief folded as in fig. No. 1; catch it with the fingers and thumb as in figrs. No. 2 and 3. A flip of the hand will throw the hanging end up till it can be caught by the first and second fingers as in fig. No. 4. Now keep hold with those fingers and with a sharp snap throw the handkerchief forward, off the hand, when you will find a knot tied in it. With a little practice you can perform this clever trick rapidly and smoothly.

WANTED PHOTOGRAPHS

We invite from the readers of the "Chronicle," photographs of the activities of children at home, in the School or out-of-doors, and shall be glad to award a prize of Rs. five for the best selected one, and also small prizes for the others in order of their merit.

The decision of our "Judge" shall be final, and Dada reserves the right to publish any photographs received for the competition.

They should be sent within a fortnight, accompanied by a short description, full address of the sender and postage stamps, in case they are required to be returned if rejected.

This competition is open to all, and no entry fees or coupons are to be enclosed with the photographs, which must be sent properly packed to the following address directly:—

Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay.

Whatever you dislike in another person, take care to correct in yourself.

A man's worth should be reckoned by what he is, not by what he has.

CHRONICLE LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Master S. Swaminathan Gets Rs. 100.

Master S. Swaminathan of 9, Kohinoor Road, Dadar, has sold his copy bearing No. 325683 of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition for Rs. 100.

COLOURING COMPETITION.

Colour this picture as best as you can and send it to Dada —"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, within a fortnight. All boys and girls studying upto Matric can take part in this competition. Only those who are enrolled in the Children's Association should mention their Certificate number, and the others must enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

WANT TO JOIN?

Children upto 12 years can become Members of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can join as Companions. Elders, above 16 years age, willing to help, can also be enrolled as Associates. Please send for the full particulars, and application forms, enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Whenever writing to us, please don't forget to mention your age, otherwise we may not be able to attend to your enquiry. And write your full address in legible hand. Send all your communications in connection with the Children's Corner or Association directly to the following address; they will arrive safe:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
KHAR—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

News From Far & Near

HYPNOTISM MADE HIM STEAL

Cambridge Student Pleads Nervous Breakdown

Experiments in hynotism with four Cambridge University professors which resulted in one having to go into a nursing home were mentioned by a research student at Lowestoft Police Court.

A plea that a nervous breakdown brought on by hynotic experiments led him to commit theft was made by John Birtwhistle (26), who appeared on remand charged with stealing two sovereigns, a diamond ring and an asparagus sever from a cottage at Corton.

Birtwhistle said that when he continued to do irrational things after taking the articles from the cottage he consulted a psycho-analyst, who secured his admission to St. Francis Home, Hatfield, where he now hoped to be admitted to the Order.

The Bench placed him on probation on condition that he returned to the St. Francis Home, where he had been arrested.—"News Chronicle."

"What a dirty trick to play. Fancy giving a watch-dog an elastic leash."

TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT! (Courtesy: "Lincoln State Journal.")

U. S. STUDENTS MOBILISE FOR PEACE

A group of representatives of United States student organizations voted to stage a nation-wide "student mobilization for peace and 11th hour demonstration against war" at 11 a.m. on Armistice Day November 11

Among the groups represented were the student Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.; the National Student Federation of America; the Student League Against War and Fascism; the Student League for Industrial Democracy; the World Peace Fellowship; American Youth Congress; International Collegiate Council; and the National Student League.

SON PRESENTS COFFIN TO FATHER

A carved coffin designed for a Chinese emperor is the souvenir brought home as a gift to his father by Mr. John Profumo, the 21-year-old son of Baron Profumo, K.C.

Mr. Profumo, an Oxford undergraduate, who has just completed a world tour, has explained his gift to a "News Chronicle" reporter.

"I found the coffin in a little shop in Shanghai," he said. "It is quite a small cremating coffin, built of cedar wood, and very finely carved.

"Specially built for an emperor, as far as I know it has never been used. I am not sure exactly how old it is, but I am assured that it is certainly a valuable old curio."

"I was certainly not expecting such a gift from my son, still, I am rather looking forward to seeing this imperial coffin," said the father.

FREE CINEMA FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Mr. Oliver Stanley, M. P. Minister of Education, was present at the opening of a free cinema for the unemployed of Southport believed to be the first of its kind in England. The building was formerly used as a place of worship. It has seating accommodation for 150, and the cost of the scheme has been met by donations. Six performances will be given each week. Health, propaganda, and education films will be shown, as well as comedy and drama. The building is also to be used as a club and social centre by the unemployed and their wives.

Mrs. Sushilabai Joovekar, a Congress worker, who was imprisoned during the last Civil Disobedience Movement, passed away on Sunday last in Bombay.

ARTISTS REFUSE TO PAINT POSTERS

Iowa artists, 150 of them, won't paint pictures for recruiting posters if the United States engages in a war of aggression. The artists passed a resolution declaring non eof them 'will paint any poster or draw any cartoon with the specific intent to incite or inspire the youth of America to bear arms in aggressive warfare."

PROTEIN BUT NOT IN EXCESS

(Continued from page 28)

troller of the food-supply of Denmark in the year 1917, when a serious food-shortage was threatening. He first ordered the live-stock to be disposed of, so as to release for human use, whatever food-stuffs were liable to be used for feeding them. This meant that, till the end of the War, the Danes would have no meat, nor eggs, nor butter, nor cheese, nor milk. But Dr. Hindhede had already emancipated himself from the medical fallacy, called the high-protein theory. Under this regime the Danish nation lived for one year on whole grains—I should like to emphasize the word whole'—, vegetables and fruits. Of course they were enjoined to observe the great law of 'conservative cooking. The national health during this period was the best in all its history; the death-rate, it is said, was the lowest ever recorded in any civilised country, diseases of vital organs showed a great reduction. Thus, by simply cutting out high-protein foods, disease and mortality were enormously reduced.

Let us suppose that this nation-wide experiment for the period of one whole year is not conclusive, but it surely suggests very strongly the weakness of the prevailing medical dogma.

Protein is an important part of milk. From this we can at least tentatively assume that protein is needed for the growth of the new-born baby. The best opinion, based on the observation of healthy children, seems to be that two to three years of breast feeding is needful for normal, healthy growth. But there is no evidence, that protein except possibly in very minute rations, is necessary for adults, whose growth is finished.

Globol

Moth Killer

Naphtaline and all other old-fashioned Moth preventatives only drive the Moths away for a very short time but

is a new invention and kills not only the Moths but the eggs of these pests.

GLOBOL also kills cockroaches and similar crawling insects immediately.

"GLOBOL" will not damage your Clothes or Furs however costly or delicate the garments may be.

The smell also disappears immediately the Clothes are exposed to the atmosphere.

Sole Agents

ASHLEY PHILLIPH & CO.,

Hira Buildg., Crawford Market, Bombay.

Wanted Agents all over India.

Postmaster's Delight

A patient of 49 who had been victim to Asthma and Ch. Bronchitis writes:—

"Being engaged in Postal Service at Punjee and living at a distance of 2 miles from the Office, my meals were irregular and my habits intemperate. I used to take cold baths twice. On one night, I was exposed to cough which developed into Asthma. 'I was treated by a well-known native doctor but being helpless had to change treatment from one to another. One Allopathic tried his best with injections, oral medicines, inhalations of fumes of medicinal powder & cigarettes and lastly prescribed some English and French patents which to some extent gave me but temporary relief. One year passed and the disease got worse and worse every day. My luck came forward and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Dr. Purohit's SHWASHARI. The very day of its treatment, it proved me a heavenly boon. My cough liquified, chest cleared, breathing was easy and I got sound sleep. Bowels opened and I enjoyed the real happiness in the world."

Shwashari is sold at all Chemists in 3, 6, and 12 oz bottles for Rs. 2, 3-8 & 6, respectively.

Prepared by

Dr. Purohit's Pharmacy,

KOLHAPUR.

Sri Ramakrishna Birth Centenary

His Gospel Of Tolerance And Harmony Of Religions

(By SWAMI SUDDHANANDA).

Born in the year 1836 at Kamarpukur, an obscure village in the district of Hooghli, Bengal, Ramakrishna Paramahansa lived his comparatively short life (50), mostly in the Dakshineswar Kali Temple on the Ganges about five miles from Calcutta. His life was not full of innumerable outward activities, but in the inner world of his mind it was full of intense activity, which moulded his character in such a way that to the fortunate few of his contemporaries who came in contact with him, it was a great object-lesson for moulding their own lives. Sri Ramkrishna, by his various spiritual disciplines—his actual practice, to the letter, of the different forms of Sadhana as inculcated in Hinduism with its diverse forms such as Vaishnavism, Shaktaism and Vedantism, as well as of the Muhammedan and Christian methods of Sadhana—realised the one absolute truth, the undivided Truth—Knowledge—Bliss, which is termed Vishnu, Shakti, Brahma, Allah or God by different religions. He at last came to the conclusion that though different religions are apparently contradictory, yet they are all true, and that every sincere devotee, to whatever religion he may belong, comes ultimately to the same goal.

The man who wants to see in his mirror how he will look in his golfing suit.

It is gratifying to learn that his birth centenary is soon going to be celebrated throughout the world in an adequate manner. I will try to point out in this short article how this celebration of his centenary, of which this study of his life and teachings will, of course, form the principal feature, will help India as well as the whole world to come to a position of mutual understanding and harmony.

Need For Tolerance

Do we not see that the main obstacle to our mutual understanding is the belief in everybody's mind that his religion alone is true and all others are false? The most liberal among us may conceive that others' religion may contain some truths, but we think that our religion is the highest. In Hinduism the Vaishnavas contend that Vishnu or Krishna alone can give salvation, whereas the Shaktas claim the same thing about their favourite Deity—Shakti or Kali. The Vedantist, on the other hand, says that unless you realise the one absolute formless Brahma as true and all else false, there is no salvation. For want of space I refrain from mentioning the innumerable sects and sub-divisions of these various cults always warring with each other, and refer the reader to his own experience. The Mahomedan will tell you that Allah alone is true and Mahammed is His only prophet. The Christian, on the other hand, believes that Jesus Christ is the only begotten son of God, and that none can enter the Kingdom of Heaven but through Him.

I may mention here another class of persons, who are to be found among all religions—Hindu, Muhammedan or Christian, and who are gradually growing in number; they are educated in the so-called modern style and have studied modern science. They call themselves Atheists or Agnostics and say that they cannot sincerely believe in any of the existing religions as these are mutually contradictory and full of superstitions. The days of crusades and killing or burning a person for his religious profession is almost gone from the world, perhaps never to return. Bloodshed and cruelty in the name of religion, even if they exist now, must be very scarce. But persecution with the pen and abusing each others' religion, are, I am sorry to say, still rampant. In some places, perhaps a little toleration is preached and practised. Still, looking at another's religion with equal reverence as at one's own is a very rare phenomenon indeed. Communalism is still the great bane of every society, and I think the coming Centenary of Sri Ramakrishna, the prophet of harmony, will help to a great extent to promote the noble object of uniting the different religions of the world in a grand ideal of universal religion.

Harmony Of Religions

How is this to be brought about? By closely studying the life and teachings of Sri Ramakrishna. His life teaches us that we are not to discard the particular doctrine and forms and rituals of our own creed. A Hindu is not to cease to be a Hindu, a Muhammedan cease to be a Muhammedan or a Christian cease to be a Christian. Let every religionist stick to his own faith and practise it as zealously as ever, rather let him be more zealous in his particular religious practices, but let him also study the religious doctrines and practices of the other religions with reverence. Let all religionists gather under a common banner of universal religion, without giving up their particular distinguishing traits and make a crusade against immorality and irreligion, which can be summed up in one word as selfishness.

With regard to the Agnostic educated class to which I have referred, I will tell the reader how Sri Ramakrishna, who was himself a staunch believer in God, dealt with a person of that class, and he will be charmed by his method of teaching.

Once a gentleman came to him and said, "Sir, I have lost my peace of mind, and though I have tried all sorts of human means to restore it, I have failed. I do not believe in the existence of God. So I cannot pray to Him for help in this matter. Can you, sir, show me any way of getting it back?"

Reader, how would you have advised to the troubles of the gentleman? Perhaps, you could have tried to persuade him to accept your own faith, which to such a person would have been of no avail. What was Sri Ramakrishna's advice to him? He gently said, "Brother, can you not pray in this way: Oh, God, if you exist extricate me from this trouble." It is said that the gentleman met him long after, expressed his gratitude for the piece of advice he had received, which, he said, had exactly suited his nature, and described how praying in that fashion he was not only cured of his trouble, but in the end became a staunch believer in God.

Ramakrishna's Catholicism

If you read Sri Ramakrishna's teachings, you will find innumerable instances of his catholic way of teaching. He was an ardent believer in the doctrine of Incarnation (Avatara) and also in the Leela of Radhakrishna literally, like an ordinary Vaishnava. But, when he met a person who could not believe in the doctrine of Incarnation, he would tell him, "You do not believe in Incarnations—what of that? Think of the formless God in which you believe, with earnestness and devotion; only don't be dogmatic and quarrel with others who are of a different persuasion." About Radhakrishna he would say, "You do not believe in Radhakrishna Leela literally—what of that? But, of course, you can try to imitate in your life Radha's intense love for Krishna, and have such an all consuming love for your God." To the orthodox Hindus he would say with reference to Christ, "Why call him Jesu Krishta, as if he was a foreigner or alien—think of him rather as Rishi Khrishta, and you will find place for him in your own heart."

Want of space compels me to refrain from quoting more examples. Suffice it to say that a western scholar like Max Muller and a western writer and thinker like Romain Rolland have found in Ramakrishna a teacher from whose noble life and teachings they could learn lessons in Catholicity.

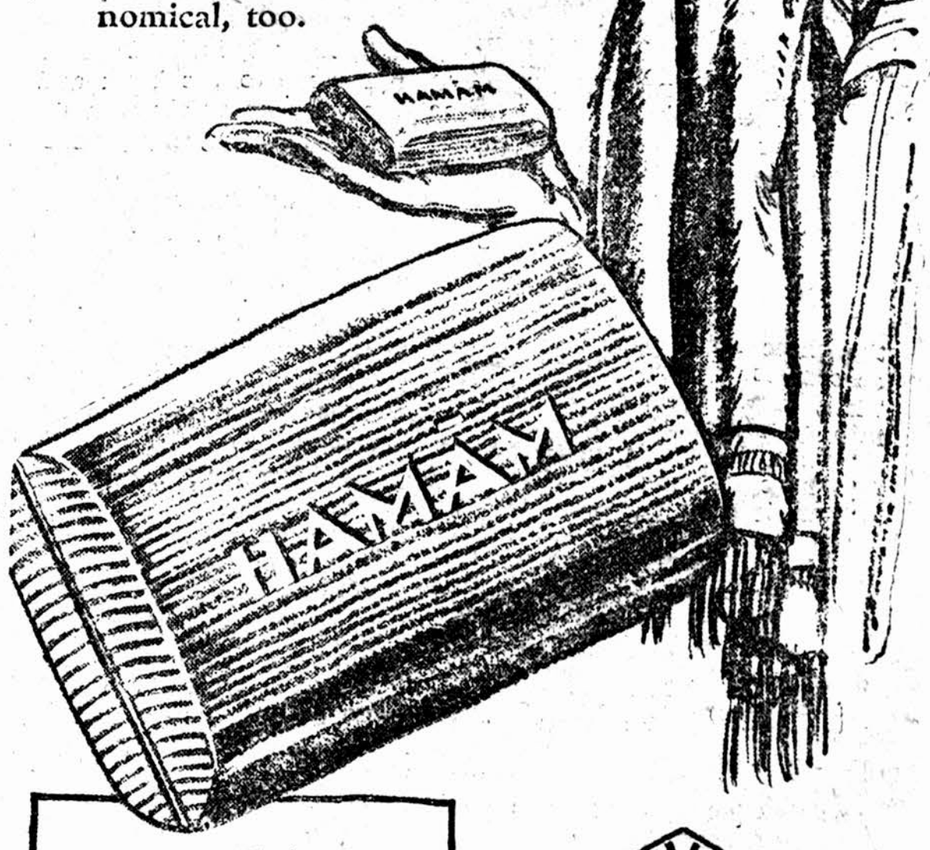
Already many sincere souls throughout the world have come to this broad outlook by studying Sri Ramakrishna's life and teachings. His coming Centenary, by preaching his gospel of harmony throughout the world will surely help many more sincere truth-seekers in learning about this noble truth of the harmony of religion. Thus, the movement for peace and concord and brotherhood will increase in strength as well as intensity. God willing, it will help to usher into this world of strife and quarrel the Kingdom of Heaven which every one in his heart of hearts is seeking to find established.

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
Dr RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

"That's the soap for me!"

THERE'S nothing more refreshing than a bath with fragrant, easy-lathering HAMAM. And the BIG tablets are extra economical, too.



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A pure vegetable soap at a remarkably low price

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The Space-Raiders

(Continued from page 9.)

Duke arrived. Since the previous evening he had accomplished prodigious feats of quick-fire organizing; the chain of air-fleet along the danger-zones of the Green Light was almost an accomplished fact; seven squadrons had been raised in Europe, with the promise of four more likely to materialise.

For the most part it was not the military, but daring amateur flyers who comprised the squadrons—typical record-breakers, most of them owned their own machines. But Governments were helping, bombing machines were being loaned, fuelling depots arranged.

The non-appearance of Kay was puzzling and worrying him as much as it was the other two. He had no explanations to offer, no theories to suggest.

Then, at 9-30 a.m. came the swing of the pendulum. Sensations came thick and fast—and the first sensation was the arrival of an immaculate gentleman in a grey lounge suit and two companions in tall silk hats and bottle-green livery.

Biggs brought the news. "Mr. Hawkins, and two of his messengers, from Black's Bank asking for the professor."

"Hawkins?" Professor Longdon stared in astonishment at Biggs. "That's my bank manager. What does 'he' want "

"Can't say sir" said Biggs. "They've got a black tin deed box with them, guarded by the messengers. Came in a taxicab."

"Show them in."

A moment later the bank manager entered, the messengers following with the deed box, a fairly large container of japanned metal with two locks, which they placed carefully on the floor.

Hawkins, a neat man with the shrewd countenance of those who deal in money,nodded briefly to the professor and his friends, and produced a small key from his pocket.

"Good morning, professor," said Hawkins, stooping to unfasten each lock of the deed box in turn.

"What is it, Hawkins?" demanded Professor Longdon. "What brings you here?"

"This," said Hawkins, simply.

He threw back the lid of the box, and gingerly lifted out a bundle covered in newspaper sheets. This he placed on a nearby work-bench.

"I think you need this," said Hawkins. Stripping away the newspaper covering, to the eyes of the three astonished "men he revealed—"the gyroscope!

The Bank Manager's Story

For a brief space not one of the three men spoke. They were speechless with bewilderment. Then simultaneously they burst into questions—

"What does this mean?"

"Where did you get it?"

"Can it be true?"

George Anstey stepped forward to make a swift examination of the instrument. After scrutiny he looked up at the professor—"It seems to be intact and undamaged, sir."

"Thank Heaven for that" said Professor Longdon, with a sigh of relief. 'And now, perhaps Mr. Hawkins will be kind enough to explain. I may say, Hawkins, that we have been considerably worried over that piece of mechanism. Without it—well, you know yourself how serious the menace of the Space Raiders' has grown, and without that gyroscope all cur efforts to strike back would have been futile."

"Indeed " said Hawkins. "I knew it was of some importance, though I did not know such very grave issues hung upon it or I would have broken my word and communicated with you last night."

"Broken your word? I don't understand," said the professor.

"I gave my word that I would not bring you the gyroscope until this morning," said the bank manager. "Naturally, when your daughter asked me, I—"

"My daughter?" exclaimed Professor Longdon, his face suddenly white.

And in that moment, as he caught his breath sharply, George Anstey experienced a premonition—always a good guesser, he anticipated the strange story which was to come from the bank manager's lips, and fear clutched him by the throat.

Colin Duke stood silent, listening.

"Perhaps I had better start at the beginning," said Hawkins. "I had left the bank at seven o'clock last evening, and gone home to dinner. An hour later Miss Longdon arrived at my house. She brought with her that instrument, wrapped as you see in newspapers. I was rather surprised by the visit, but was perfectly willing to help her in any way that lay in my power.

"She did not tell me what the instrument was," continued Hawkins, "nor did I know it was a gyroscope until you told me just now. She asked me, as a special favour, to take it to the bank as quickly as possible and lock it in the vaults overnight. She also requested that I equip myself with two guards this morning, take the instrument from the vaults, and bring it to you soon after nine o'clock. I have complied with her requests."

"But——" expostulated the professor—"didn't you question her at all?"

"I wanted to, Professor. But she enjoined me to silence. What could I do? Put yourself in my position. The daughter of a valued client, whose account with my bank is of long-standing and large proportions, asks me a favour—a favour, moreover, which it is my province to grant. I must admit that I was considerably puzzled. That was only natural. I have known Miss Kay since she was a child, and I tried to take advantage of that friendship to ask her what this procedure meant. But she refused to tell me anything and, in fact, insisted on accompanying me to the bank and seeing the package safely stowed away. I locked it in an empty deed box, at her wish."

"Do you know where she went after leaving you?" demanded George.

"I do not," replied Hawkins. "I presumed she would return home."

"She—she has not been home all night," said the professor, brokenly. "Oh, what madness has Kay been up to?"

"Did she seem at all distraught?" asked Captain Duke. "Excited, if you know what I mean?"

"On the contrary," said the bank manager, "she seemed perfectly composed. Very cool and incisive."

"Yes. I know those cool, incisive moods of hers," said Professor Longdon, shaking his head. "She is like that when her mind is made up about something, when she is working to a cut-and-dried plan. The problem is, to what plan is she working?"

"Very odd behaviour," said Colin Duke. "It seems to me that for some reason she desired the hoverer to be incapacitated for a number of hours. She must have taken the gyroscope while your foreman, Biggs, was out of the shed. It is not a very bulky instrument. The sentry on duty at the shed door reported that she was carrying her coat over her arm. The gyroscope could have been concealed under it. She knew how you would be worrying about this, hence the telegram to me to carry on with the air fleet organisation."

"But why?" repeated the professor, biting his lips. "Why should she need three hours of grace—this period while the hoverer must necessarily be out of commission because of the missing gyroscope?"

Kay's "Madness"

"I'll tell you why!" blurted George. He was sick with dread, but he just 'had' to speak his mind. "Don't speak of Kay as though she had done something criminal, professor. Foolish, perhaps, but for all that heroic!"

"Heroic?"

"Yes, heroic. I believe that Kay has attempted something which none of us dared to think of doing. God knows what impelled her to make such a move. She must have realised that had she disclosed her plans to us, one and all we would have vetoed the idea immediately. So she kept her mouth closed, worked single-handed, stole a march on us——."

"George!" Professor Longdon's hand closed on the other's arm convulsively. "Good, God, man, what are you trying to tell me?"

"I'm trying to tell you that in my opinion 'Kay meant to get aboard that space-ship!"

"Meant to get aboard——" Professor Longdon swayed, might have collapsed had not George supported him with embracing arm.

When he could speak—"It was suicide!" he gasped. "I begin to see, now. My remarks yesterday—"

"Exactly," said George. "You said you wished there was somebody of a scientific turn of mind amongst the people captured by the raiders. You added that you did not think the types of people, who had disappeared 'via' the Green Light would dare to attempt reprisals up there, by trying to damage some of the space-ship's mechanism and force it to land."

"That's right!" broke in Duke. "I asked that question just after the first test flight—if you thought anybody on board would be smart enough to spike their guns in that way. You said no. So Kay quietly put the hoverer out of commission for a night—."

"So that we could not take it up, to stop her," nodded George. "She wanted a clear run. She chartered an airplane from the Lackermann Company, and must have flown northwards to intercept the Green Light. She meant to enter the Light beam when it stopped!"

Hawkins, who had been listening intently to the startling discussion, cut in, "The point is, did it stop, gentlemen?"

"Merryweather of the 'Arclight' might know," said Professor Longdon. "He did not give me any report last night, save that the Light had been sighted, travelling eastward, soon after midnight."

"I'll get him," said George.

He reached for the nearest telephone. But as his hand touched it, the telephone rang shrilly.

George whipped the receiver to his ear. "Hello?"

He turned his head. "It's Lackermann's," he said, huskily.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT).

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'THE OILSKIN PACKET'

(Continued from page 22)

from room to room, moving with strange, silent tread which was one of his most marked peculiarities. Finally he returned thoughtfully to the hall.

* * * *

There was no doubt about it, the house was empty save for himself. He sat on a sofa. The situation required reviewing. Where is Ghosh and what could have happened to him? Where is Sulochana? He made an exhaustive search of Mr. Ghosh's table and to his surprise he found a letter addressed to Ghosh by the Prince of Kaveripur, threatening that in case the "letters" were not returned within three days his life would be in danger. Also the Prince had written to say that no news connected with his activities should find a place in his "paper." Gupta saw the whole thing as if by inspiration. A column appeared in the "Dawn" only the day before entitled "The Prince of Kaveripur's Romance." Also the "letters" which the Prince had indicated, were still in his possession—"The Oilskin Packet." Had this anything to do with the disappearance of Ghosh and Sulochana? His brain began to work very fast. And at that moment the telephone on the table in front of him began to ring. With a jerk Gupta sat up and looked at it, his mind recalled to the circumstances of the moment. Should he let it go on ringing till the operator gave up in despair, or should he take the call?

One thing was obvious on the face of it: the call could not be for him. But that was no conclusive reason why he shouldn't take it. Monotonously, insistently, the instrument went on sounding in the silent room, and at last Gupta leaned forward and took the receiver from the hook. And as he did so the curtain behind him stirred and then was still. But whereas before it had hung in even, regular folds, now it did not. Outlined against it was the figure of a man—a man who inch by inch was pulling the curtain back, a man who held in his right hand a short iron bar. And as Gupta leaned forward to be ready to speak into the mouthpiece, the man's hard eyes concentrated on the nape of his neck. He was an expert with a life-preserver. The man behind the screen, who was no other than the Private Secretary to His Highness the Prince of Kaveripur, had been anticipating that telephone call from his Chief, which was why he had concealed himself behind the curtain. Apart from the telephone call which he expected from his Chief at any moment, there might be incriminating documents in the table. But it was the call that worried him most. Once Gupta got that, even if he didn't recognise the voice at the other end, he would be sure to ask the exchange where it came from. And from that, to going down to the Prince's residence to investigate for himself; probably supported by a lunch of his demand friends would only be a question of hours, which was the very last thing to be desired. Now secrecy was the essence of the whole affair. At all costs Gupta must be prevented from finding out the whereabouts of Ghosh and Sulochana. And then came the ring. The Private Secretary gripped his life-preserver a little tighter and waited. He heard the click of the receiver being taken off the hook; he heard Gupta's preliminary "Hullo." And the next moment he struck. It was an easy mark, and, as has been said, he was an expert. With a little sighing grunt Gupta pitched forward and lay motionless, and the Private Secretary picked up the receiver and answered his Chief!

* * * *

Gupta, slowly opening his eyes, felt he must be dreaming. What was this place and how had he got there? Returning consciousness showed that he was in a kind of cellar. The place was stone-walled and he was lying in a cold, damp floor. Now that full consciousness had returned, he started to examine his prison. There was no way to escape. Pacing up and down that foul, flagged floor, Gupta had spirit enough to laugh. After all, the joke was on his side; he had fooled the Prince!—"The Oilskin Packet" upon the contents of which hung the honour of the Prince could not be taken away from him: it was safe. And as for Ghosh and Sulochana, at least he presumed that they were in that very same building; prisoners, true, but..... Gupta clenched his teeth determinedly; sooner or later he would get his chance to make a dash at getting away and when it came, he felt himself pitying anyone who stood in his way. A faint click caused his brain to be on the alert. Caution told him to remain still, to feign unconsciousness. A part of the cellar wall, only a foot or so from his head, commenced to move—to open.....

Through this aperture, glided a man. Gupta, looking with half-closed eyes, saw that it was one of the sepoys. The sepoy had a gun in his hand and looked round cautiously. What his object was in coming to the cellar was not plain—perhaps he had been sent to ascertain if the prisoner was really dead! But when he saw the still form on the floor, he relaxed a good deal of his caution. "They have killed him!" Gupta heard him mutter. To make sure the the next moment the sepoy was bending over Gupta. Instantly Gupta attacked him, pressing a knee into the man's back and getting a grip on his throat. The man squealed and struggled, but most of his courage had been knocked out of him by the suddenness of the attack, and it was not long before he lay still. Gupta's first task was to close the door and then, marvelling at his self-possession, he commenced to strip the uniform of the unconscious man. Dressed himself in the livery of a sepoy, he continued his way into the sanctum of the Prince of Kaveripur.

It was a big room divided in half by an ornamental metal screen. There was an opening in the centre, and the metal screen itself hardly obstructed one's view at all. But it was the duty of the furniture and the wonderful lighting effect that rivetted one's attention; it seemed like a room out of fairy story. The general design was Oriental and save for the perfect taste of everything the display of wealth would have been almost vulgar. Luxurious eastern couches, with costly brocades, marvellous Persian rugs, with small inlaid tables of gold and silver; the sound of water trickling through the leaves of a great mass of tropical flowers; and over everything the soft glow of a thousand hidden lights. Sulochana was seated in a chair. Two curved pieces of metal, which were normally parallel to the arms and quite unnoticeable, turned inwards through a right angle and pressed lightly on her wrists. But though the pressure was negligible, it was none-the-less effective. The curve of the metal prevented her from disengaging her hands by moving them inwards, hard up against the back of the chair, prevented her moving her arms in that direction. And by no possible contortion could she reach the lever at the back of the chair. She was a prisoner! She was sitting motionless. Her eyes were cold and stony, as if life within her was at a standstill, and as a shadow that was almost like death had atrophied every motion in her. Indeed she had almost ceased to live momentarily, for her spirit was absent from her body which felt neither fatigue, nor cold, nor pain. The end had come, and there was nothing more to be done. That it was danger of the most certain, the most deadly kind she never doubted for a moment. Even had her instinct not warned her, she would have guessed.

At that time Sailendra Nath Ghosh—her father—was brought in. Sailendra Nath Ghosh—a prisoner since two days in close, solitary confinement, starved, deprived, of rest, and of that mental and physical activity which had been the very essence of life to him hitherto—might be outwardly but a shadow of his former brilliant self, but nevertheless he was still that same elegant Bengali gentleman, that genius among editors. His clothes, despite constant wear and want of attention from a scrupulous valet, still betrayed the perfection of Bombay tailoring. And in the pale, haggard face, in the whole pose of body and arm, there was still the expression of that indomitable strength of will, that reckless daring, that almost insolent challenge of Fate; it was there, untamed, uncrushed. The Prince himself could not deny to himself its presence or its force. He felt that behind that smooth brow, which looked wax-like now, the mind was still alert, scheming, plotting, striving for freedom, for conquest and for power, and rendered doubly keen and virile by the ardour of supreme self-sacrifice.

He stood for a few seconds; his hands were behind his back, obviously handcuffed, but he held himself erect, though it was clear that this caused him a might effort. His eyes went round the room. Then he caught sight of Sulochana—his own and only daughter—and his pale face took on suddenly a more ashen hue. The Prince was watching him with those keen, light coloured eyes of his. Ghosh, conscious of this made no movement, only his lips tightened, and the heavy lids fell over the hollow eyes, completely hiding their glance.

"Ghosh," began the Prince, "tell me the place where you have got those letters hidden, and everything will be at an end. Your daughter is within an inch of death. And I mean that literally. Perhaps if she moved her right foot an inch, she would complete the circuit and be electrocuted. On the other hand, she may not be within a yard of it. How long will she go on sitting like that? Four hours—five? The night is yet young. But sooner or later, Ghosh, she will have to move. Sleep will overcome her, and it will be dangerous to sleep, Ghosh, very dangerous for her. I now give you a last chance. Tell me where I can find those letters, and I promise to set you both free. Further you will have a cheque for any amount you name."

Ghosh raised his head slowly, a shiver shook him as if caused by ague, and his eyes, that appeared almost sightless, now looked with a strange glance of horror on his enemy. Obviously Ghosh knew exactly what was coming. He knew the Prince and his ways, knew the kind of tortuous conception that would find origin in his brain; the moment he saw Sulochana sitting there he must have guessed that the Prince desired to put her precious life in the balance of his intrigues.

"Well!" said the Prince with a fierce oath. "What . do you say? You know how do you stand. Can we go on!"

The Prince walked over to the wall opposite and was about to put on the switch, when came a terrible voice: "You can't do that, scoundrel!"

Gupta's hands were round the Prince's throat, and his merciless eyes were boring into his brain.

"You're not the only person who can bluff."

The grip tightened and the Prince struggled madly to free himself, until quite suddenly he grew limp, and Gupta flung him into the electric chair, where he lay sprawling. Then, picking up his revolver, came towards his Chief, who had by then rescued Sulochana from the Electric chair. Gupta put on the switch. There came a vivid spark, and with a loud clang the gate closed in the grille, while the Prince still sprawled unconscious in the chair. His back was arched inwards in a semi-circle, and for a moment he seemed to stand on his head. Then he crashed forward on the floor and lay still.

Whether he was indeed mad, or whether he was merely the victim of some terrible form of mental abnormality, will never be known. Amazing stories of unbelievable debauches were hinted at by his servant during the inquest—debauches always carried out in that room. Tales showing his appalling cruelty and his fiendish pleasure in witnessing pain in others were listened to by an astounded and open-mouthed jury. But one thing they did not hear—and that of the presence of Gupta in the house on the night preceding the finding of the Prince's dead body. The servant who admitted Gupta was not quite a fool and a verdict of accidental death saved complications.

* * * *

The mystery of sex, which is the mystery of love, which is the mystery of all mysteries that concern that most mysterious of all created things, the human animal, brooks no real explanation; and it must, therefore, suffice to state that, from the day she was saved from the horrible clutches of that Prince, Sulochana had fallen in love with Gupta, the young energetic Assistant Editor of the "Dawn." It was Friday evening when they found themselves alone in the garden. Now silence fell on them both and for a long time they remained silent. At last Gupta broke the silence by saying "I thought you might be....." he stammered.

"You thought what," came the prompt reply.

There was an awkward pause—awkward for him. She was enjoying his embarrassment, finding a queer joy in her newly discovered superiority.

"How is the wound in the head? It wasn't serious, father told me," she shivered. "It seems now like a horrible nightmare. Horrible!"

Here indeed was a new Sulochana. There showed no evidence of confusion. Never once did those big black eyes leave his.

"Tell me, Mr. Gupta, do you..... do you mind if I called you Satish?"

"Satish—anything you like, my dear."

She put her hand over his and laughed.

"Shall I become a Journalist in time?" she asked.

It was the friendliest, most confident of gestures, but he felt a thrill that he had neveral felt before, and caught her hand in his tightly.

"If you marry a Journalist," he said and his voice was husky.

"Of course! I am going to marry—well, anybody who is nice."

"Like me?"

It did not sound his own voice; it was oddly husky and strange. Her eyes fixed on his serious eyes full of confidence.

"Like you." she said quietly.

Instantly his arms went round her, his eager lips found hers.

(THE END).

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Yes, we went to see Niagara. What power there is those Falls! Mother couldn't speak for nearly a minute."

* * * *

"Marie, when you wait on my guests at table to-night, please don't spill anything."

"Don't you worry, ma'am; I'll keep my mouth closed."

* * * *

A young man proposed to a girl. She accepted him. He folded her in his arms and said: "Darling, is this the first time you have ever loved?"

"Yes," the girl sighed, "but it's so nice I hope it won't be the last."

* * * *

A miner and his wife were emigrating to America. On arrival, an official, reading his passport, said "Yes, this appears all right, but how are you going to prove that this woman is your wife?"

"Ma bonnie lad," said the man, "if tha can prove, she isn't, Aa'll give tha ten pund."

* * * *

The old waiter retired to the country and joined the village church. In course of time he was promoted to take round the plate, but old associations clung so hard that he blotted his copybook the very first time, and all because he asked the vicar's wife in a hoarse, confidential whisper: "Do you take thick or clear, mum?"

* * * *

The new minister was talking to the oldest inhabitant.

"I be ninety-seven, sir, and I haven't an enemy in the world," said the aged one.

"That is a beautiful thought," replied the clergyman, approvingly.

"Yes, sir," was the answer, "I am thankful to say I've outlived them all."

* * * *

The new and boring Scots minister had just paid a long call on an invalid parishioner. At last he rose.

"Well, John," he remarked, "I must be getting on my way. The daily round, you know!"

A gleam of interest flickered in the sick man's eye.

"I'm glad you're a gowfer," he whispered. "That's something in your favour, anyway!"

* * * *

One man sold a racehorse to another. It died overnight, but the seller put it into a horse-box and sent it off, and to his surprise got the money.

When next they met he expressed his astonishment.

"Ah, well, you see, it was this way," said the buyer. "I raffled it—ten tickets."

"But what did the man who won it say?"

"Oh, I just gave him his money back. You see, I'd got the money out of the other nine."

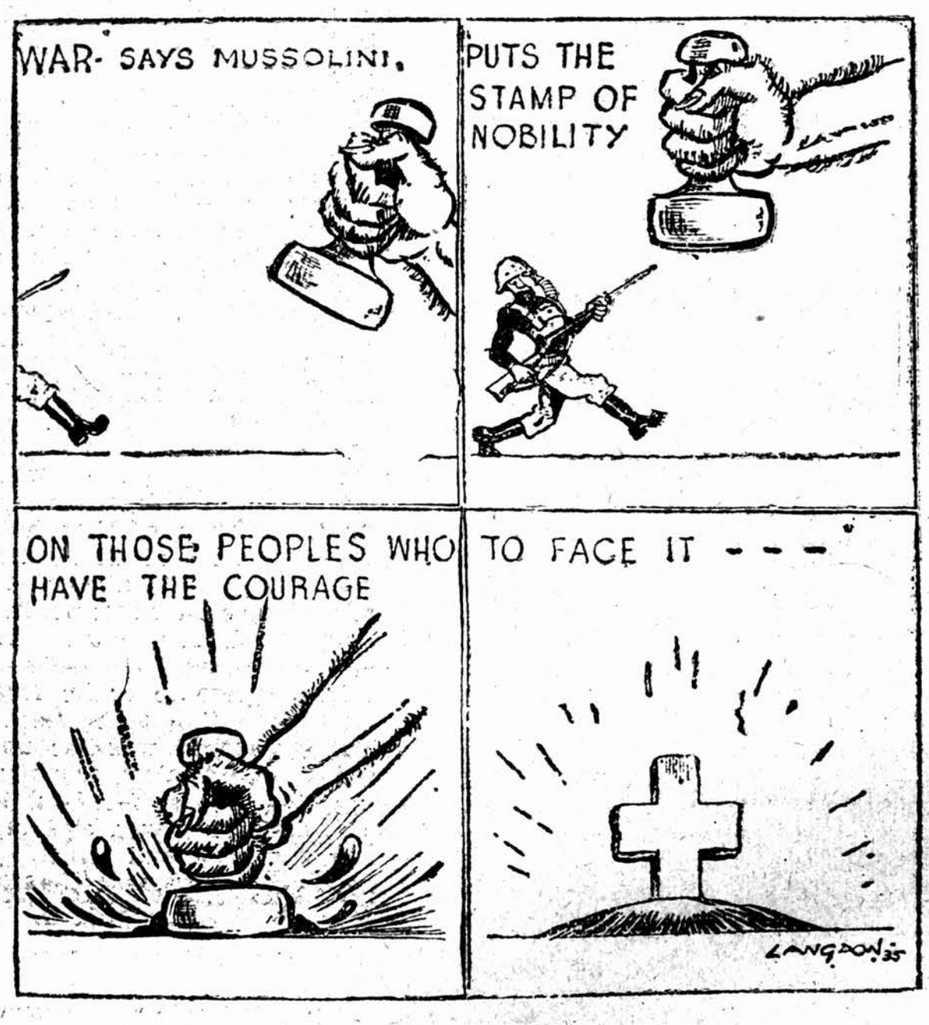
* * * *

The secretary of a small village football club wrote asking another club to meet them in friendly rivalry.

The secretary of the latter wrote naming a date on which they would be willing to play, "on condition that later in the season you will give us a 'quid pro quo' —a return game.

The village club had no men on its committee who understood the meaning of the phrase, so a few days later the other secretary received the followng surprising reply: "My committee has asked me to send the pound for the professional you mentioned although they are surprised at such a request from a club of your standing."

"THE STAMP OF NOBILITY"



(David Langdon in "Time and Tide.")

At an American factory honey was being put into jars. On the bench was a heap of dead bees, and the visitor wondered what they could be for.

"Wal," said the manager, "I guess we put one bee into each jar."

"But why?"

"We like our customers to know they're getting genuine honey, so we just send 'em along the bug that made it."

* * * *

A pretty French girl staying in England, but with a limited knowledge of the language, was anxious to buy a bath-sponge. She asked her hostess how she should phrase her requirements at the chemist's shop.

"Ask for a big-bath sponge to take home with you," her hostess said.

The girl went off to the chemist's and when she got there she staggered a very young assistant by saying, with a charming smile: "Eef you please, will you kindly take me 'ome and geeve me a big sponge-bath!"

"Jones, you've been with this firm a week now, and I find you have not the slightest idea of routine. When I engaged you, you told me that you were a handy man."

"Well, so I am. I live in the next street."

* * * *

In an unfamiliar atmosphere the professor was trying to make conversation.

"The Romans were fond of card games," he said.

And the Sweet Young Thing responded, eagerly: "Oh, yes, I know; wasn't it a man called Horatius who held the first bridge party?"

* * * *

A middle-aged but rich widow, who had a disagreeable temper, complained to her son-in-law that she was annoyed by the attentions of a man.

"How shall I get rid of him?" she asked.

"Marry him," laconically replied the son-in-law.

"I'd see him hanged first."

"Just marry him, and it won't be long before he'll hang himself."

* * * *

A Lancashire man and his wife found a gas bill on the footpath when they were out for an evening stroll. He picked it up.

"I'm going to pay this 'ere bill, Maggie."

"What do you want to do that for?" she said. "It isn't yours."

"No," he replied, "but there's three and tenpence discount, and I might as well have it as anybody else!"

* * * *

A business man took his son to the manager of a large bank and said: "I want you to start my boy in the banking business, first as an office boy, next as messenger, and on up the ladder as book-keeper, cashier, and so on, up to manager."

The manager, not impressed by the boy, answered: "That's a good idea, but why not start him in your own line?"

"I'd thought of that," replied the business man, "but, you see, the boy's not very bright."

First, out of work: "Well, Bill, 'ow's things?"

Second, out of work: "Couldn't be worse. There's not even a wolf at the door."

"Have you met our London manager?"

"Only informally—he called me a liar once."

* * * *

Tommy: "Pop, what's a kangaroo?"

Papa: "Just an attempt of nature to produce a safe pedestrian!"

* * * *

Traveller—"Can I get anything to eat in this dump?"

Waiter—"Yas, sah, you kin."

Traveller—"Such as what?"

Waiter—"Such as it is sah."

* * * *

Porter: "If you don't know where I'm to check 'em to, sir, why not ask your wife."

Absent-minded gentleman: "Well, it's rather awkward, porter. She went by car with the children."

* * * *

He was about to propose, but before doing so he wished to make sure she would make a good housewife. So he asked her: "Can you wash dishes?"

"Yes," she said, sweetly. "Can you wipe them?"

He didn't propose.

* * * *

He broke one of the boiled eggs and called the waiter.

"I say, my man," he said, "these eggs are exceptionally small, aren't they?"

"Fraid they are a little, sir," replied the waiter.

"And they don't appear to be very fresh," went on the customer.

"Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?" replied the waiter.

* * * *

At five years—to be like Uncle Bob.

At 15 years to be a detective.

At 20 years—to be idolized by all the pretty girls in the town.

At 30 years—to pay his debts.

At 45 years—to pay his wife's debts.

At 60 years—to be a boy again.

At 75 years—to be let alone.

* * * *

"My boy," said the business man to his son, "there are two things that are vitally necessary if you are to succeed in business."

"What are they, dad?"

"Honesty and sagacity."

"What is honesty?"

"Always—no matter what happens, nor how adversely it may affect you—always keep your word once you have given it."

"And sagacity?"

"Never give it."

* * * *

She was a big, strong woman, and the burglar she had tackled and captured bore unmistakable signs of punishment.

"It was very plucky of you, madam," said the magistrate, "to set upon the burglar and capture him, but need you have blackened both his eyes and knocked all his front teeth out?"

"Well," said the woman, "how was I to know it was a burglar? I'd been up waiting for my husband for three hours, and I thought it was him."

* * * *

The seedy diner was enjoying himself.

"Waiter," he called, "fetch me a nice piece of boiled turbot."

The dish was placed before the customer and consumed. Then he called again: "Waiter fetch a choice portion of curried fowl—and, oh waiter, another bottle of wine."

The bill mounted up but still the seedy one called the waiter to fetch one dainty after another.

At last he lit a cigar and sat back.

"Waiter," he called, "feteh——"

"Yes, sir," said the waiter: "fetch you your bill?"

"No," came the languid answer; "fetch a policeman; I haven't any money."

Financial Irregularities Criticised

Bombay Council Debates Report Of Public Accounts Committee

(From Our Representative)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Members of the Legislative Council are slowly realising that the Press Gallery, as it is situated at present, is not what it ought to be.

This morning before the House started with its regular proceedings, members, both official and non-official, were discussing about the accoustics of the Council Chamber, particularly in reference to the inadequate arrangements for the Press.

I gathered from a source, which ought to be in the know, that the Bombay Government are really very anxious to see that the Press is properly accommodated. They also are anxious to spend as much money as needed to improve the accoustics.

They have as a matter of fact written to several authorities, to find out what exactly is wrong with the present Council Chamber. Opinions and suggestions were invited and some of the Engineers are at work to improve the accoustics. The defect, it is stated is due to flatness of the roof. If it had been a dome, there would not be any complaint at all regarding accoustics.

All this explanations do not help the Press Representatives, who have to strain their utmost to hear even a few sentences of some of the members, especially the Home Member. Mr. C. M. Lane Secretary, Public Works Department, under whose supervision the new Council Chamber is stated to have been constructed, should take early steps to improve the accoustics.

In Bhutto's Place

There was a talk in the lobby this morning as to who would step into the shoes of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, when the latter goes to Sind after the Budget Session. Three names were mentioned and they were of Mr. Hassanali Rahimtoola, the Thakore of Kerwada and Khan Bahadur Abdul Latiff of Sholapur fame.

It was freely talked of that Khan Bahadur Abdul Latiff who is considered the "Prize Boy" of Government, especially of one or two Government members, will be selected to take the Local Self-Government portfolio for about six months, by which time elections under the New Constitution would come off.

It is stated that Mr. Hassanaly, who has had very good experience in the Municipality, as its Mayor, in the Port Trust as one of it members and the Bombay Legislative Council as a member for the past twelve years, will no be selected as he commands the support of most of the non-officials and that is exactly the sort of member that the Government do not want.

As far as the Thakore of Kerwada is concerned, he has no chances at all, especially since he joined a certain group and became its President.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Consideration of the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the appropriation accounts of 1933-34 was resumed this morning when the Bombay Legislative Council re-assembled at the Council Hall with Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi in the chair.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona), in a long speech, severely criticised the system of keeping accounts in some of the Government departments and pointed out that the system had proved a total failure.

The report under consideration, though it set forth several of the irregularities committed by the different departments, the speaker deplored, failed to disclose all the irregularities that were committed during the year. He drew the attention of the House to an irregularity referred to in the report under the head 'Grants to Police.' The Government had under this head sanctioned on 6th March, 1934, Rs. 3,400 for the purchase of a new marine engine for a police motor launch. The financial irregularities in this case were; (1) the drawing on the last working day of the financial year of money which could not be disbursed within the year.

(2) the supporting of the Bill by a certificate that the goods billed for had been received in good condition when they had not been so received, and

(3) the retaining of that money even after it became manifest on 5th April that the payment must be delayed for several weeks.

Mr. Gokhale hoped that the Government would supply more details in the reports in future.

Bell Protests.

Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, in a speech, the major portion of which was inaudible to the Press Gallery, said that, he wanted to protest against the Honourable members' way of dealing with the report, paragraph by paragraph. The motion before the House was, he stated, that the report be considered.

The Home Member also commented upon the tendency of the House to belittle the report and hold it in contempt. Incidentally, he mentioned that the Government had thought it best not to send Bills to the Select Committee, because from experience. Government had gathered that no useful purpose would be served thereby. Government felt that the whole ground covered by the Select Committee would be covered again by the Council when the bill was brought before it.

APPEAL TO COUNCILLORS.

In conclusion the Home Member said: My speech is in the nature of a protest against the Hon. Member's (Mr. Gokhale's) dealing with paragraph after paragraph of the report. I appeal to other Hon. Members not to follow in his footsteps. It is a profitless method, for a Council of this kind in dealing with a report of this kind"

Mr. Gokhale: I have dealt with only such points which have not been dealt with at all in their report. The others I have avoided.

The President, while upholding the right of the Hon. Members to refer to the report paragraph by paragraph, appreciated Mr. Gokhale's manner of dealing with only those items which had not been dealt with by the Public Accounts Committee.

The Archduke Eugene (left) swears loyalty to the Hapsburgs at a grand demonstration in Vienna. Major Fey (right) who has since been dismissed from the Cabinet, joins in the ceremony.

Gazdar's Regret

Mr. M. H. Gazdar (Karachi) said that if there had not been the Statutory Provision necessitating the Government to bring the Report before the Council, they would not have brought it. He deplored the fact that all the members of the Committee were not present, when the Report of the appropriation accounts were examined.

The speaker attacked the administration of the Public works department, which he said was very unsatisfactory. Last year it had been found that the whole working of the department had been rotten and as much as 27 lakhs had been paid out without any receipts and hence the speaker was not surprised that the Accountant General had examined only 25 per cent of the Public Works Department accounts this year. He ought to have examined all the accounts of this department which was the 'favourite wife' of the Government. The control of administration in this department was at a very low ebb.

At this stage the President, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, left the Chair and Mr. Pestonsha Vakil, of the panel of Chairman occupied the chair for about half an hour.

Dealing With Facts

Mr. B. S. Kamat said that there was a view in the House that the discussion of the motion of the Finance Member was degenerating into a replica of Budget speeches. While during the Budget, the House had to deal with the forecast of expenditure, here they were required to deal with actual facts.

Speaking about the irregularities in several Government Departments complained about by certain members, Mr. Kamat, said that irregularities were inevitable in a huge administration like the Bombay Government. Any employer of labour in the House would agree with him on this point that not only irregularities but even defalcations were bound to occur in huge undertakings. To decide whether the stewardship of the Finance Department of the Bombay Finance had been sound or not, the speaker wanted two tests to be applied. One, whether the budget estimates had been accurate or not and the other whether there was proper exercise of control over the expenses or not.

Auditor-Gen. Satisfied.

From the Report of the Auditor General, who was under the direct control of the Secretary of State, it had been found that on the whole, he was satisfied with the Finance Department's work. The speaker thought that Mr. Kulkarni's motion, which was for the condemnation of the Finance Department, was not justifiable.

Mr. C. G. Freke, the Finance Secretary, in defending the Finance Department, said that Mr. Kulkarni's amendment had particularly attacked the Financial administration as being unsound and asking the Government to take steps to eradicate the mistakes. Any member reading the Accountant General's report would find that he had been generally satisfied with the budgetting figures.

The Finance Department did not deny that there were some mistakes in budgetting figures especially regarding Rs. 149, which had not been brought under any particular head. But what was Rs. 149 in a Budget of Rs. 19-12 crores. This defect would be set alright soon. The Finance Secretary had not the slightest objection to criticism, but he wanted the critics to read the paragraphs in the Report thoroughly and fully before attacking the Department.

Room for Improvement.

The Auditor General, in his letter, had stated that he was satisfied with the budgetting figures and thought that there was room for improvement and the Finance Secretary agreed that there would always be room for improvement. He thought that there was not the slightest justification for the strictures contemplated by Rao Saheb Kulkarni's amendment and he hoped that the amendment would be withdrawn.

After Mr. A. N. Surve had spoken the House rose for the day.

Thrilling Finishes At Mahaluxmi

Backers Experience Good Luck On Opening Day Of Season

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

Racing of an interesting order under almost perfect conditions was witnessed by a moderate crowd on Saturday when the season commenced.

There is no doubt that every care has been taken to ensure the comfort of patrons and all were loud in their praise of the condition of the course. Mr. M. P. Trivedi who has had the care of the club grounds these many years obviously takes pride in his work and it gave him pleasure to be complimented by old regulars on the opening day.

Backers found winners readily enough and several head and neck finishes testified to the excellence of the handicapper's work.

Munro and Cook, the popular Australian jockeys dominated the proceedings. The former was stride three winners placed second thrice, while the latter steered two winners and was on the runner-up on three occasions.

As was generally expected the Sandhurst Plate fell to Diamond Shower who beat Risque with some degree of comfort in an exciting duel. Centoi made a lot of the early running but turned it up close home.

Unlucky not to win at Poona, Royal Prince got his chance in the Epsom Plate which he won after a tight finish with Fairford, ridden by the new French jokey Vatard.

Thrilling Struggle

Another thrilling struggle in the Royston Plate saw Doreda scramble home from Away by the shortest of short heads, the latter was the best backed in the field and was somewhat unlucky to meet one better in Mr. Kelso's five year old.

Mr. P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad was first home in the Beginner's Plate, wherein he successfully dealt with the late challenge of the well favoured Tree Top who came from a long way back.

The event for Indian-Breds was keenly contested by Minstrel Boy and Honey Boy, the former finishing more smoothly to win by a head.

Encouraging reports of his doings on the track made Silver Jubilee a strong favourite for the Mohammerah Plate. The Kolhapur grey who is very lightly built ran a game race but was no match for Rajput whose 4 lengths victory demonstrated his superiority in unmistakable fashion.

Munro showed to advantage on The Duke when he won the Mahalaxmi Plate from Al Muzbil and Watchmaker II.

King Ghazi held Iraq Bahadur, a promising new comer in Division II of the Heliopolis Plate and Turf Boy, a well fancied customer, was very close up to this pair at the end.

A ready made favourite in Division I, Mijhim failed to play his expected bold part and the race was won by an unconsidered outsider in Kananah with Zohal and Silver Star in the minor placings.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 134 for win and the Daily Treble Rs. 105.

Telephonic Trunk Line

For the convenience of the public a trunk telephone line has been installed on the course, and calls can be put through to Calcutta, Madras and Poona.

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE.
(Division I).

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 1,250; Second, Rs 400; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III maidens at the time of starting W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's KANANAH, 7-13, (Cook) 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ZOHAL, 8-12, (Munro) 2
Mr. K. Ardeshir's SILVER STAR, 7-13, (S. Black). 3
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's ZOBBA, 9-2 (Blythe) 4

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1 length, and 1 length.

Time: 1 minute, 22 3|5 seconds.

All ran.

First Tote paid Rs. 151 for Win; Rs. 43. Rs. 20. and Rs. 28 for places.

The Race:—They were sent away to a good start. Silver Star quickly went ahead from Daboo! and Bahar Neel. At the 4 Furlong Silver Star was leading with Zobba in chase. At the distance Zohal joined Silver Star and Kananah came up with a fast run on the outside. to pass them both and win comfortably.

Winner Trained by Syed Salen

THE HELIOPOLIS PLATE.
(Division II).

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs 1.250; Second Rs. 400: Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III, maidens at the time of starting. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs

Mr. M. Talib's KING GHAZI, 9-2, (Munro) 1
Mr. Kassim Haji Mahomed's IRAQ BAHADUR, 8-6, (Cook) 2
Mr. Diamond's TURF BOY, 7-13, (Davison) 3
Mr. S. S. Chenoy's KASSAB, 9-2. (Sebritt) 4

Won by: Head; short head; and short head.

Time: 1 minute, 22 2|5 seconds.

First Tote paid Rs. 44 for Win, Rs. 19. Rs. 27 and Rs. 22 for places.

All Ran.

The Race:—Asmat Pasha was slowly away. Redeemer jumped out with a lead. followed by Turf Boy Ajami Pasha and Kassab. Redeemer was caught at the turn by Turf Boy, Kassab and Howel. King Ghazi also moved up on the outside and resisting a late challenge from Iraq Bahadur, won an exciting finish by a head.

Winner trained by Mahomood Talib.

THE MAHALAXMI PLATE.
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934 of a race or races of the aggregate value of 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs.

Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE DUKE, 8-8, (Munro) 1
Mr. K. T. Sampat's AL MUQBIL, 7-10, (S. Black) 2
Mr. Fahad Rummah's WATCHMAKER II, 8-8, (Sibritt) 3
The Chief of Miraj Junior's MAHBOOBAT TARIQ, 8-2, (Burns) 4

Won by: 1 length, 1|2 length and head.

Time: 1 minute, 51 seconds.

First Tote paid Rs. 34 for Win, Rs. 20. Rs 61 and Rs. 44 for places.

Not Run:—Laffy (8-10) and Howel 8-2).

The Race:—Watchmaker II was first out of the barrier, followed by Quality and Zoroba. The Duke and Bahadur Al Iraq struck off slowly. At the Half-way the order was: Watchmaker II. Quality and Al Muqbil. Then The Duke came up in the straight and went on to Win easily from Al Muqbil. Watchmaker II kept Mahboobat Tariq out of the 3rd place.

Winner Trained By: Mahmood Talib.

THE NURSERY PLATE.
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; Second Rs 600; Third, Rs 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV

Capt. T. G. Atherton's MINSTREL BOY, 7-4, (Graham) 1
Mr. R. H. Tucker's HONEY BOY. 8-12, (Munro) 2
Mr. K. S. Malkani's TETFORD, 8-12, (Burns) 3
Mr. F. Sorabji's CHEER UP, 9-10. (Spakman) 4

Won by: head, short length, and short head.

Time:—1 minute, 40 3|5 seconds.

First Tote paid Rs. 36 for Win, Rs. 12 Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.

Not run:—Dry Sand (7-11).

Favourite:—Minstrel Boy (7-4) and Tetford (8-12).

Winner Trained by:—E. S. Godfrey.

THE ROYSTON PLATE.
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Kelso's DOREDA, 8-6 Burn 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's AWAY 7-12 Cook 2
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 8-7 Blyth 3
Mr. Gem's WAGON HILL 7-4 cd. 7-8 Davison 4

All ran.

Won by short-head, 2 lengths, and short-head.

Time.—1min. 38-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 65 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.
DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner. Rs. 1,700; Second, Rs. 600; Third. Rs 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. P. D. Bolton's ESSEX LAD, 8-11, Munro 1
Mrs. John Yorke's TREE TOP, 9-0 Harding 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA 7-7 Cook 3
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's ORATORIO 9-3 Blyth 4

Not Run:—Betty Boop 8-8; Nadova 8-6; and Cheer Up 7-13.

Won by head; 1 length and 1 length.

Time.—1min. 26-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 48 for win, and Rs. 25; Rs. 18 and Rs. 56 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class 1.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 8-12 Cook 1
Mr. Eve's RISQUE 9-0 Brace 2
Mr. A. Higgins DINOS 8-6 Munro 3
Mr. Kelso's CENTOI, 8-0 Burn 4

All ran.

Won by 3|4 length; 1-1|2 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 11-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 24 for win, and Rs. 15; Rs. 45 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by S. V. Powar.

THE EPSOM PLATE.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 3,500: Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE, 8-3 Davison 1
Mr. Kelso's FAIRFORD 7-12 G. Vatard 2
Mr. H. M. Dharamsey's OOTMAN 8-13 Forsyth 3
Raja Dhanrajgir's RAPSONIA, 8-12 A. Clarke 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 31 for win, and Rs. 14; Rs. 20; and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second, Rs. 700; Third. Rs. 300 A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Fahad Rummah's RAJPUT 8-13 Spackman 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SILVER JUBILEE 7-9 Cook .. 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's DANGER, 8-13 Blyth 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's AZIZA 8-11 Munro. 4

First tote paid Rs. 79 for win, and Rs. 26, Rs. 16; and Rs. 94 for places.

Not run:—Serheed 8-3 and Almas 8-0.

Winner trained by Owner.

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World Of Finance

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Following return of the National Government in Great Britain and the weight of the money-seeking investment, the securities market both here and in London presented a striking change of front during the week and sharp advances were registered. But there are international difficulties in plenty which remains to be solved. They will inevitably cause reactions from time to time as markets can hardly have it both ways indefinitely

Cotton Prices Rise

Cotton markets recorded sharp advances fearing further reduction in the American cotton crop. There is a general belief that the market will not suffer a radical decline, with the probabilities that by the next spring, the basis will be materially higher than at present owing to improved statistical situation but the Supreme Court has still to pronounce its verdict on the validity of the Processing and other Agricultural Acts. Market looks like reacting.

Random Jottings

Bullion Market Dull

The Bullion Market was dull with utter absence of any enthusiasm. There is more disposition to await the effects of the new currency policy of China and the U. S. Government has ceased to buy Silver at other than the price fixed of 65 3/8 cents. Large exports of gold from France resulted in raising the Bank rate to discourage exports of Gold.

Cereal and grain markets were inactive, awaiting effects of the "Sanctions". Expert inquiry is restricted and new arrivals are coming in. At the moment the market looks like grinding around present level.

The local Stock Exchange failed to show important change in prices as a result of last week's trading. Old Bulls are getting out and new ones are coming in. The technical position is somewhat weak owing to accumulation of weak long interest near the top.

A First Investment

In these days of growing uncertainly when keen competition, reduced profits and decreasing returns are the order of the day, it is very rarely that an investor happens to come across a really first class investment. Such a one is provided in the Shares of Bellapur, whose balance-sheet for the year ending September 1935 reveals continued improvement in the progress of the concern.

The results of the year disclose an increase of over five lakhs in the gross earnings from the sales of sugar and molasses. The sugar cane crop did not reach the record yield of the preceding year and a portion of it was affected by the cold spell.

The factory extensions which were completed just before the commencement of the season now ended, have enabled the company to effect a substantial increase in its total output.

The Directors propose to declare a dividend and a bonus of Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 per share as well as a special capital Bonus of Rs. 50 per share in the shape of an ordinary share to be created out of the capitalisation of Rs. 18,79,900 from the Reserve Fund. During the last three years a sum well over Rs. 12 lakhs is transferred to the Reserve Fund for the above purpose and now that it has been achieved it will be absolutely needless to transfer big sums in future to this fund. Lesser and lesser amount too will be required for depreciation which has been written down by nearly 60 per cent. Add to this the savings, the increase in the profits accruing to the Company as a result of increased output and extended operations. There is every likelihood of appreciation of share capital. The new share at the high level of Rs. 200 will give a very handsome return of Rs. 5 per cent.

Girl And 30 Youths Face Sensational Charges

Big Conspiracy To Overthrow Government Alleged

CALCUTTA, November 16.

A Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. H. G. Bivar, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, (President), Mr. K. C. Das-Gupta, I.C.S., and Rai Bahadur N. K. Basu, Deputy Magistrate, (Members) commenced the hearing, to-day at Alipore, of the case in which Miss Parulbala Mukherjee and 30 Bengali youths (one of whom is still absconding) who were arrested in connection with arms find at Titaghur (a suburb of Calcutta), in January last.

The accused who passed off under different aliases on different occasions hailed from ten different districts of Bengal. They stand charged with being members of a criminal conspiracy to wage war against His Majesty the King Emperor and deprive the King Emperor of the sovereignty of British India and overawe by means of criminal force or show of criminal force, the Government of India established by law.

They are further charged with conspiracy to commit murders and dacoities in furtherance of the terrorist movement and also under the Arms Act for possession of revolvers and pistols without licence and explosive substances with the object of causing the destruction of life and property in British India.

"In the petition of the complaint, it was stated that the accused Niranjan Ghosal, Purnananda Das-Gupta and Sitanath De, who were convicted in connection with the Inter-Provincial Terrorist Conspiracy Case escaped from the Alipore Central Jail in July 1934 with the object of organising a revolutionary party to overthrow the British Government.

Niranjan and Purnananda were arrested subsequently while Sitanath is still at large. They joined this conspiracy and came into touch with accused Prafulla Sen, with a view to giving it a fresh impetus.

As the Public Prosecutor was going to open the case for the Crown at length, one of the defence counsels represented to the Court that, in view of a very short notice, many guardians of the accused did not turn up, and so they received insufficient instruction to prepare the line of defence.

The Commissioners of the Tribunal thereupon directed the Public Prosecutor that he should formally open the Crown case on Monday next, and adjourned the hearing of the case."—United Press.

T. B. HOSPITAL FOR HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 16.

It is understood that Col. J. Norman Walker, Director of the Medical and Public Health Department, has prepared a scheme for the construction of a tuberculosis hospital, which will probably be located at the Anantagiri Hills, near Vikarabad. The estimate of the building is about Rs. 8,35,000; and Rs. 92,893 and Rs. 99,760 will be incurred under recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the maintenance of 120 beds.

It is further learnt that the Government have sanctioned the scheme and ordered the acquisition of over 400 acres for the construction of the Sanatorium.—United Press.

A report from Moga in Ferozepur district says that following a sudden raid in the house of a Sikh tailor in a thickly populated part of the city the police unearthed three bombs and one mauser pistol, chemicals for preparing bombs and a country-made revolver. This led to simultaneous raids of a dozen houses in the city and the suburbs. Several persons have been taken under custody.

proper atmosphere for concerted action my advice to my friends in power is to withdraw from the positions of place and responsibility so that the other group can try successfully to carry on the work of the Congress in Bengal without let or hindrance".—United Press.

HAMMOND COMMITTEE MEETS "IN CAMERA"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The Indian Delimitation Committee held an "in camera" meeting this morning in the Bengal Legislative Council Chamber to consider the local Government's proposals as well as the representations received by the Committee.

In the afternoon the members of the Indian Delimitation Committee had a meeting at the Government House with His Excellency the Governor and the Members of his Executive Council when long discussions took place in connection with delimitation of constituencies in Bengal

To-morrow morning they will have a meeting with the members of the Provincial Delimitation Committee and in the afternoon they will examine the representatives of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Muslim Chamber. —United Press.

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Muslims' Fine Stand Against Europeans

(Continued from Page 48.)

avour to break up the partnership. Hill-Wood crossed over and took charge from Gourlay and ended the career of Hasan by having him caught behind the stumps by Vander Gucht. The outgoing batsman contributed 17 runs to the total which was now 218. (218—5—17).

AT TEA-TIME.

Nakhuda joined Wazir Ali and opened his account by turning Arnold to the leg boundary for 4, and 220 was signalled on the score board. The teams adjourned for tea when the score stood at 225.

Hill-Wood opened the attack to Nakhuda when play was resumed. After 2 overs were sent down Hill-Wood successfully appealed for l.b.w. against Nakhuda. (229—6—6). Amir Elahi came in to fill in the breach and very nearly succumbed to the same fate. A single off the bat of Wazir Ali sent 230 up on the scoring board. Amir Elahi opened his scoring by hitting Gourlay overhead for 2. For the third time Gourlay exploited

Lt. Wazir Ali who played a real captain's innings, scoring 119 (not out).

his tactics successfuliy to get Amir Elahi to return his delivery back into his safe hands. Amir Elahi playing forward to a short-pitched one sent the ball into the hands of Gourlay. (234-7-3).

Mubarak Ali headed the tail of the Muslims and watched his skipper reach his 80 by a powerful drive to the off-boundary. Another hit in the same direction for 2 sent the total upto 240. A no-ball was signalled and the next delivery of Hill-Wood was turned to leg for 4.

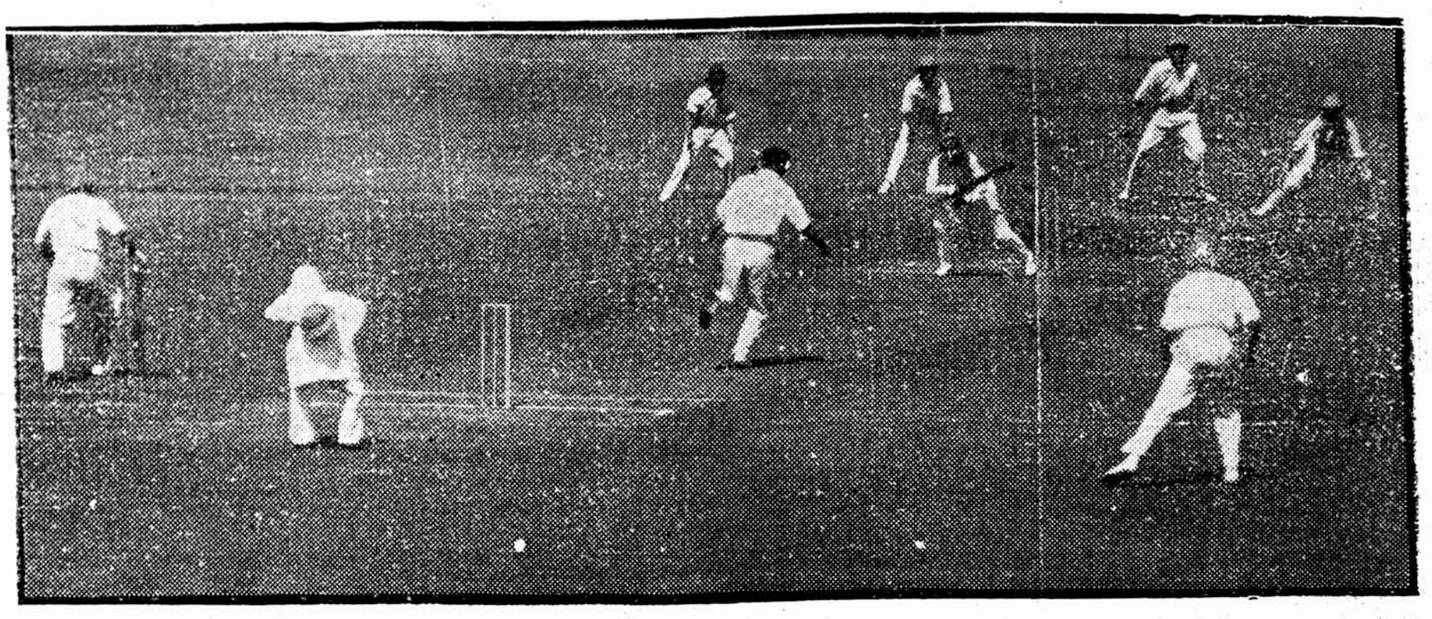
The scoring was now brisk Wazir Ali reached 90 by turning Gourlay to the leg for 4 which incidentally sent up 250 on board Wazir's stand at the wickets had helped his side considerably. Mubarak Ali followed the lead of the captain and lifted Gourlay for 4 over the head of the field.

Longfield now took charge of the attack from Hill-Wood and his first delivery Mubarak Ali treated with scant respect but the next one he skied and was missed at short leg as it just fell out of the field-man's reach.

Mubarak sent 260 on the scoring board by turning Gourlay to the leg boundary. A beautiful carpet drive to the on boundary for 4 by Wazir Ali was greeted with applause, as he was now only 4 short of his century. Wazir Ali then put away Gourlay through the gully to collect 3. Another single off the European skipper's bowling sent up Wazir Ali's score to 100 amidst loud cheering from all quarters of the grounds. The Muslim total had now reached 270

WAZIR ALI'S CENTURY.

Wazir Ali was at the wickets for 205 minutes and his score of 100 included 12 boundaries and gave



Kadri hitting out boundary: Wazir Ali (Capt.) who was partnering him, may be seen on extreme left.

no chances except the one at 21.

The European bowling was subjected to some quick changes once again. Arnold was brought on in place of Gourlay at the Gymkhana end. Mubarak greeted the change in the bowling by hitting Arnold for 4 to the Pavilion and sent the Muslim total to 280.

Goldfield's next over yielded 7 runs of which Wazir got 5. Warne was brought on in place of Arnold but Wazir stepped out and turned him to leg for 4 and the next for 2 following it up with another boundary for 4 bringing the total to 290.

Hill-Wood replaced his captain at the Bori Bunder end and Mubarak drove the first one to the on-boundary and signalled 300 for his side. The Muslim supporters cheered lustily when the score was put on the Board.

Gourlay displaced Warne at the Gymkhana end, the changes being now rung in quick succession.

When stumps were drawn for the day the score stood at 304 for 7.

MOHAMMEDANS (1st Innings.)

Syed Mustaque Ali c and b Gourlay	21
S. M. Kadri, b Gourlay	84
A. Baporia, b Longfield	10
Wazir Ali (Capt.) batting	119
Lt. Mohamed Hussein, c and b Gourlay	0
M. Hasan, c Van Der Gucht, b Hill-Wood	17
H. Nakhuda, l.b.w., Hill-Wood	6
Amir Elahi, c and b Gourlay	3
Murabak Ali, batting	25
Extras	19
Total (for 7 wkts.)	304

Fall of wickets:—1|36; 2|88; 3|165, 4|171; 5|218; 6|229; 7|234.

Umpires:—Messrs. Davar and Naik.

WHY PATAUDI DECLINED TO CAPTAIN MUSLIM TEAM

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

The Nawab of Pataudi will not be able to captain the Indian eleven against the Australians in Bombay in the first week of next month, as he has been confined to bed with nervous strain and temperature since the 10th of this month. Immediately after his selection as India's captain in England next year, says the Secretary to the Nawab of Pataudi, in a communication to the Associated Press, the Nawab of Pataudi started serious training, but illness caused a setback, and it is impossible to say when he will be able to play serious cricket in India.

The Nawab, however, hopes to be fit by the end of January next year.—A.P.

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"Complete The Picture" Competition Results

There were Forty-One (41) all correct entries. The first, second and third prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 have been amalgamated and the sum of Rs. 800has been divided equally among the following forty-one successful competitors each getting Rs. 19-8 as.

1. N. G. DESAI, C/o Desai Friends, Mayungo, BURMA.
2. Mrs. MAISIE MICHAEL, Grace Mansion, MAZAGAON.
3. SHRINIWAS NARAYAN. HOSUR, Acharya Gali, Post SHAPUR.
4. Dr. CHANDRAKANT K. D Dental Surgeon, 367, Linking Road, KHAR
5. P. N. PATRAWALLA, Kansarawad, NAVSARI.
6. ABDUL RAHIM, C/o Mirrless Bickerton & Day Ltd., P. O. Box 506, BOMBAY.
7. PREM B. MATHUR, "Prem Kuti," Near Gwaltoli, CAWNPORE.
8. Mrs. T. R. MEHTA, Heera Villa 13, Vincent Square, DADAR.
9. HARNAM SINGH BHUMRA, Freelandgang, PANCHMAHALS.
10. JAMAYATRAM BHAGWAN-DAS TOPIWALLA, Mancharpara Kolsawad, SURAT
11. A. E. X. PAES, The Prince of Wales Museum, FORT
12. K. K. TALATI, Carr & Wagon Chargeman, G. B. T. Rly., MEHSANA
13. FERNANDES BASIL, C. M. S. Compound, Procter Street, BOMBAY.
14. HARISHANKAR N. BHULESKAR, Rasikashram, Nanabhoy Road, MALAD.
15. A. LOYOLA, Readymoney Building, Clare Road, BYCULLA.
16. GREGORY FERNANDES, Cottage 19 T. B. Sanitorium. MIRAJ
17. E. F. D'SA, Mithibai Building, Room No. 25, Opp. Post Office, SEWRI.
18. DAHAYABHOY MAKANJI, C/o A. E. Salechin & Co., 120, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.
19. Mrs. T. SUNDARABAI, D2 S. I. Building, MATUNGA.
20. G. D. RANDERIA Bazzar, BULSAR.
21. SHRIMATI VIMLA MEHTA, 118, New Chinch Bunder Road, BOMBAY 9.
22. SILLA FRAMJEE KHATAO, 322, Main Street, POONA.
23. Mrs. MAY SHAW, C/o Mrs. A. Laurie "Matron," Staff Quarters, Arthur Road Prison, JACOB CIRCLE.
24. ADAM KATHIAWADI, Bhindi Bazaar, BOMBAY 3.
25. SHRIMATI MANIBEHEN ITCHARAM BHAVSAR. Post Khatalwada, SANJAN.
26. TANMUKHRAM K. MEHTA, Gopipura, SURAT.
27. P. K. SNELLEKSI, 31. Berkley Place, BYCULLA.
28. JAL FRAMJI DORDI, Opp. New Fire Temple, DHOBI TALAO.
29. M. C. RODRIGUES, Pallithottam, Cameron Road, Quilon, TRAVANCORE.
30. DORABJEE BULSARA, C17 Jer Baug, BYCULLA.
31. A. P. CARVALHO, Atraz Capela, Batalhao, Margao, GOA.
32. YUSUF NANCY, Palkhi Mohla, Dongri, BOMBAY 9
33. ALIJABAI A. RAJA, Islampura, SIDHPUR.
34. Mrs. L. FERNANDES, Premulla Bhuvan Hathibag Lane, MAZGAON.
35. HABIB NURMAHOMED, Jagmohan Building, Near Station, ANDHERI.
36. ITCHARAM V. KAPADIA, Udhya, POST SANJAN.
37. TAHER A. DEGANI, Begumpura, SURAT.
38. YUSUFALI NOORBHOY, ANTRIA, Quetta Building, Napier Road, KARACHI.
39. SAMJEE NARAN, C/o Naran Master, Navapura, Daili Pehedi, BHAVNAGAR.
40. Miss R. N. M. HOMJI, Marian Mansion, Irani Road, POONA.
41. A. A PATEL, 83, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

The following forty competitors get consolationprize of Rs. 5/- each.

1. S. G. DHAIRYAVAN, C/o Dadaji Dhakji & Co., Vadgadi, MANDVI.
2. S. SAJAOODIN, C/o Saleh M. Master, Bazzar, SIDHPUR.
3. MICHAEL J. D'SOUZA, I. M. O. & S. B. Correspondent Dept., G. P. O., BOMBAY.
4. MISTRY PARSHOTAM DULABH NARAN, Tulsiwadi, MAZGAON.
5. T. A. NAIDU, Telephone Operator, BROACH.
6. JOSEPH C. PINTO, C/o Sharp & Tannan, The Bank of Baroda Building, FORT.
7. AMIRBANOO, 268, Edward Stores, RANGOON.
8. M. B. LIMBOOWALLA, 638, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
9. M. K. SRINIVASAN, 362, Cheluvambagrahar, MYSORE.
10. M. A. ZANGIE, C/o M. S. Kazami, Esq., Royal Afghan Consulate, Malabar Hill, BOMBAY.
11. P. H. ANTIA, 318, Main Street, POONA.
12. L. A. KARKARE, Textile Mills, Folding Dept., Elphinstone Road, PAREL.
13. LAXMAN ANAND SOLANKI, Audit Office, GONDAL.
14. A. D. KAZI, Post Man, ANDHERI.
15. D. N. KOLHATKAR, C/o N. E. L. & P. Co., Kamtee Road, NAGPUR.
16. M. D. S. BHOGTE, C/o Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.
17. JOONUS ABDULLA, Manbai Musjid Road, BHUJ CUTCH.
18. D. S. DAVID, Store Keeper, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd., Furgusson Road, BOMBAY.
19. MULLA SALEHBHOY, Shaikhabdulhusein, Jakeria Pole, AHMEDABAD.
20. NANJI GOPAL, C/o Krupp Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
21. VITHAL GOVIND HAVALDAR Pleader, near Kawali Gate, BIJAPUR.
22. GEV FRAMJI DHARWAR, Petit's Bungalow, 38, Tardeo Road, BOMBAY.
23. B. H. MANSUKHANI, 23, Hassanand Dhanrajmal Buildings, Tirathdas Road, KARACHI.
24. Mrs. B. D. BUGWADIA, Room 22, Petit Sanatorium, Cumbala Hill, BOMBAY.
25. NARMADSHANKER DHANJI DAVE, Head Quarters, Police Office, JUNAGADH.
26. AMRATLAL JIWAN, C/o Pitambar Anandji Mithaiwalla, 95, Bhuleshwar Road, BOMBAY.
27. LACHMAN SARUP, Asst. Deputy Commissioner, Customs & Excise, UJJAIN.
28. SUMATILAL A. KOTHARI, C/o Lalchand A. Kothari, Agra-Road, GHATKOPAR.
29. PARWATIBAI BAJAJ, C/o Gulabchand Bajaj, Bachhraj & Co., Ltd., WARDHA.
30. R. L. DALGADO, The Bank of Baroda Ltd., BOMBAY.
31. MOOLCHAND TARACHAND, Jewellers, Above Women's Hospital, HYDERABAD (SIND).
32. MINOCHER H. SETHNA, Hirjee Mills, Furguson Road, PAREL.
33. LOUIS S. D'SOUZA, C/o J. M. Baxi & Co., JAMNAGAR.
34. K. D. IRANI, Gentlemen Restaurant, Parsee Statue, BYCULLA.
35. BHIMRAO T. BHOSEKAR, Asst. Station Master, Asifabad Road, (N. S. RLY.)
36. MOBAREKSINGH, Fire Brigade Station, COLABA.
37. PUJALAL MANEKLAL PARIKH, Patel Wada, GODHRA.
38. F. J. CHOKSEY, Cusrow Baug, COLABA.
39. HANSRAJ KANJI MAKWANA, Bedi-Gate, RAJKOT.
40. F. ALIHUSEIN, 33, Venkatachalamudaly Street, MADRAS.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	10
B	14
C	11
D	1
E	16
F	18
G	13
H	12
I	7
J	2
K	17
L	3
M	5
N	8
O	9
P	15
Q	4
R	6

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS DOWN

Week-end Liquidation And Foreign Selling

BULLION UNCHANGED AND GRAINS QUIET

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

On Saturday cross-rates ruled quietly steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York Cotton was easy on weekend liquidation and foreign selling.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver were unchanged.

GRAINS QUIET

Wheat was quiet and linseed steady. Jute was unchanged and rubber was easy.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Nov. 16.

Previous closing	.....	11.77
To-day's opening	.....	11.67
Difference	.....	—.10
To-day's closing	.....	11.70
Difference	.....	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

Previous closing	.....	6.45
To-day's opening	.....	6.48
Difference	.....	+.03
To-day's closing	.....	6.44
Difference	.....	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 227

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov. 16.

Cotton developed somewhat easier tendency following weekend liquidation and foreign selling with very little support. However at the lower level the market offered resistance and selling was readily absorbed by trade interests.

Trading in March commenced at 11.67 i.e. 10 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling coupled with liquidation. Prices gradually sunk but later the market steadied on some speculative and trade buying with March rising to 11.70 when after fluctuating irregularly in a narrow margin finally closed at 11.70 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 16.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (11.83/11.81) 11.88/11.88
January (11.72/11.72) 11.78/11.78
March (11.66/11.65) 11.68/11.67

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American December (6.54) 6.51
American January (6.50) 6.47
Egyptian November (9.27) 9.23
Egyptian January (8.88) 8.83

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved around Rs. 227 and 226-4 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 226-12 with New York closing futures 7 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 66/4, 66/4 and 66/8. Trading continued dull and uninteresting owing to the absence of any stimulating advices from abroad while London cables also showed no improvement with the result that price movements were slow and unimportant. Prices closed steady at Rs. 66/5, 66/5 and 66/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/9, 34/15/3 and 34/15/3. The market was quiet and inactive due to quietness of foreign exchange movements and closed quiet at Rs. 34/15/9, 34/15/3 and 34/15/3.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 16.

Previous closing	.....	4.92
To-day's opening	.....	4.92 1/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.92 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 16.

Previous closing	.....	4.91 13/16
To-day's opening	.....	4.92 1/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.92 1/16
Difference	.....	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Nov. 16.

Previous closing	.....	74.66
To-day's opening	.....	74.68
To-day's closing	.....	74.66
Difference	.....	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 16.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 1/8 and then declined to 4.91 15/16 subsequently improving to 4.92 1/16.

Franc opened at 74.68 and then eased to 74.66 with a steady tendency.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 16.

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d	29 5/16d
Forward	29 1/16d	29 1/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 16.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-5) £7-1-5

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 16.

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 16. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 1/8) 5.63 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.20) 37.19
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (60.68) 60.68
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-1 31/32

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 16.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov. 16.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 58 7/8) dol 58 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22) dol 22 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 49 1/2) dol 49 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 111 1/2) dol 116 1/2

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 71 5/8 and March 62 1/8. Traders showed little more interest but business showed no signs of improvement.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 16.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.96 1/4. There was very little activity in absence of good cables from abroad but prices kept steady.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Nov. 16.

The rates at 3-30 p m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£232 buyers £233 sellers. Irregular) closed.
Linseed (£18 1/4 buyers £18 5/16 sellers. Firm.) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/2 to %40 closed.
Glasgow Iron (%74) closed.

JUTE.

New Crop November December (%20 1/2 paid) £20 1/2 paid.
Dunlap October November (£24) £24
Lightning October November (£22) £22

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2

RUBBER.

Spot (6 7/16 paid and buyers) 6 3/8 value.
January March (6 5/8 paid and sellers) 6 1/2 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay November December (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta November-December (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata November (£10 sellers) £9 7/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal November (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 16.

		Rs	a	p
Wheat January	.....	4	10	9
Wheat May	.....	4	10	9
Linseed May	.....	7	2	3

The tone was quiet.

CENTRAL BANK CASE

Magistrate Rules Out Shamdasani's Objection

The six cases against the Central Bank of India filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani between December, 1929, and April, 1932, came up for hearing before Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Court on Saturday. Four of these are in respect of the alleged falsity of balance-sheets.

Mr. Shamdasani raising a preliminary objection challenged the validity of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's decision in transferring the cases to the court of Mr. Haji. He said that that court had not been declared subordinate to that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and asked for the production of any resolution of the local Government to that effect. He wanted the High Court to give a ruling on the question.

MAGISTRATE'S RULING.

The Magistrate however held that no question of law was involved Section 528 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code was clear; and his court was subordinate to that of the C. P. M.

On the validity of the order likewise, the court could not doubt it or question it. Hence, he held that the Court was competent to try the cases that had been transferred.

The hearing of the cases was then adjourned to November 21.

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person while the Central Bank of India were defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 16.

		Rs	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	.....	7	2	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	.....	7	2	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	.....	7	2	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	.....	7	2	6
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	.....	7	2	3
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	.....	7	2	3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	.....	7	2	3

NAGPUR.—The Central Provinces Government has prescribed Rs. 75 000 as the maximum limit of a debtor's debts for the area comprised in the Narasinghpur sub-division of the Hoshangabad district and that application for the conciliation of such debts will be received up to the 21st December 1935.—United Press.

Thumping Majority for **MITHI NAJAR!**

Public verdict **"SPLENDID!"**

SEE TO-NIGHT

AMBIKA'S Super Social Hit

Mithi Najar

HARSHAD ROY MEHTA PRODUCTION

Starring:—

RAMPYARI— MADHAV KALE,— SOHANI— DORAINE— GANGA-PRASAD— AMRITLAL and BRIJMALA.

ATTRACTIVE SOCIAL SUBJECT—Delightful Dialogues—Sweet Songs.

See how Society Scoundrel entraps a Noble and Rich Youth and ruins his life..... Please Note.

Here is the Best Entertainment of the Town.

COME ONE —— COME ALL.

Showing At:—

Sat., Sun. 2-30 p.m. **ROXY TALKIES** Daily:— 5-15, 8 & 10 45 p.m.

Booking:—GUJARAT FILM CIRCUIT, Dadar, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 16

Following a further rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 230/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 228/12 on long liquidation. There was realising and the undertone of the market was easy.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 7 points but the market opened quiet at a rise of 3 points. In the local market there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 227. The market closed at 5-30 p. m., as under:—

Broach A/M	227	4	0
Oomra D/J	209	12	0
Oomra March	206	12	0
Bengal D/J	158	8	0
Bengal March	157	12	9

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 16

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	178
Bengal Fine	...	176
C P 1 Fine	230/232	...
C P 2 Fine	223/225	...
Arvi Fine	...	...
Berar	220/222	...
Khandesh	214/217	225
Burwah/Sanavad	218/220	...
Broach Fine	244/249	...
Punjab/American	229/234	...
Sindh-American	...	257/259
Cambodia	299/301	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	264/269	...
Compta Good	274/279	...
Westerns	254/259	...
Kampala	369/371	...
Busoga	367	...
Jinja	354	...
New Manza	329/339	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Nov 16

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	111	9,594
Central India	291	16,041
Barsi and Nagar	286	8,646
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	1,742
Berar	127	7,494
Central Provinces	...	3,611
Total Oomras	815	47,128
Dholera	158	7,377
N W Provinces	269	9,875
Rajputana	255	17,152
Sind-Punjab	699	39,701
Broach	...	3,020
Coompta and Dharwar	54	3,766
Westerns-Northerns	61	5,998
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	4,644
Persian	...	5
American	...	2,913
Egyptian and African	3,124	51,217
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	293
Total	5,426	193,128

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 14th Nov

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,032	61,705
Japan and China	6,014	144,211
Coast Ports	...	6,215
Up-country by Rail	...	39,834
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China Japan	...	1,641
Total	7,046	253,606

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 15

Broach A/M 1936 opening 229 1/4; highest 230 1/4; lowest 228 3/4; closing 228 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 211 1/4; highest 211 3/4; lowest 210 3/4; closing 211 1/4

Oomra March opening 207 1/4; highest 208 1/2; lowest 207 1/4; closing 208 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 160 1/2; highest 160 3/4; lowest 159 1/2; closing 160 3/4

Bengal March opening 159 1/4; highest 160 1/4; lowest 159 1/4; closing 160 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 22 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-35) Rs. 5 1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 14th November 6,744 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 187,702 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 132,135 bales

Increase 55,567 bales

BANK CLEARING

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending November was Rs. 13,67,57,647.

Cement Shares Steady

Narrow Trading Market

TATA STEEL SHARES QUIET

BOMBAY, Nov. 16

The local share bazar was quiet but steady with a small turnover. There was some enquiry for Indian Cement shares which had steady effect on Cement shares. Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range but on the whole the tone was quiet with scattered selling. Cotton mill shares quiet but steady and Hydro Electric shares displayed steady tone under scattered buying.

At the moment the market looks like fluctuating irregularly within a narrow range with a sagging tendency.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, November 16.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	765 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	224 6
100	Central	270 0
100	Colaba	141 4
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	£ D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	133 12
100	Gokak	177 8
100	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	77 8
100	Khatau	77 8
100	Kohinoor	206 14
250	Laxmi	677 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	850 0
250	Model	49 8
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	133 12
100	Osmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2200 0
50	Simplex	75 0
100	Swadeshi	162 8
100	Swan	111 4
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	97 12
25-50	Central	36 0
500	Imperial	1570 0
125-50	Im. Con.	387 8
50-100	India	125 0
100	Reserve Bank	126 8
5	Union	5 5

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	33 12
70	Gwalior	118 12
100	Indian	452 8
100	Katni Def.	1925 0
100	Katni Ord.	377 8
75	Okha	248 12
10	Punjab	24 4
100	Shahabad	480 0
70	United	113 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 8
15-75	New India	41 12
200	Oriental	4475 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	150 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1642 8
10	Ajmer	11 4
60	Bombay Tram	147 8
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	221 4
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	164 11
1039	Tata Power	1551 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Prantij	865 0
190	Amr Patty	119 12
100	C Province	88 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	92 8
100	Pachora Jamner	92 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500	Tanty Valley	768 12

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	31 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	606 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	151 6

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	212 8
50	Belapur Sugar	342 8
150	Bombay Steam	284 6
125	Bombay Burma	407 8
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	136 4
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	3 13
100	Bombay Telephone	106 4
100	Indian Bleaching	107 8
160	Indian Radio Ord.	515 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 16

Century 227 225 226 224/6

Bombay Dyeing 768 770 763 766 762 763 765

Kohinoor 207 206

Central India 272 270 271 270

New Great 132 133/12

Simplex 75

Swadeshi 163 165 162/8

Bundi 33/10 33/12 33/14 33/12

I Cement 442 435 437 446 452/8

Punjab 24/4 24/2 24/4

Shahabad 471 472 480

Andhra 1643 1638 1642

Tata Hydro 164 146/11

Tata Power 1545 1550 1540 1550 1542 1551/4

T Steel Defd 615 601 607 605 608 601 606

T Steel Ord 153 151/4 152 151/4 151/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref 159/4 159

Bellapur 342 343 341 342/8

B Steam 283 284/6

B Burma 416 407 412 403 407

100	Ind Radio Ord.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	13 10
30	Premier Construction	77 0
25	Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c.	Andhra Valley	1382 8
6 p.c.	Bombay Steam	283 12
7 p.c.	Bombay Trams	83 12
5 p.c	Central India	512 8
7 p.c.	Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c.	Katni 2nd	138 12
7-1/2 p.c.	Punjab Cement	14 6
7 p.c	Tata Hydro	148 2
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Power	1465 0
6 p.c.	Tata Steel 1st	182 8
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	159 0
5 1/2 p.c.	Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c	Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 16

3 per cent 1951/54	100/2
3 per cent 1941	103/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N	96/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59	104/8
4 per cent 1943	107/12
4 per cent 1960/70	111
4 1/2 per cent 1950/60	115
5 per cent 1939/44	109/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938 40	108/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/10
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore	109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974	105
4 per cent M Deb 1974	104
5 per cent M Deb 1939	114
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1936	127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	105

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov 16

The local market was dull and featureless. There was a marked absence of any important business. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 7/16.

Ready silver	66 4 0
Kartak delivery	66 4 0
Magsar delivery	66 8 0
Ready gold	34 15 9
Magsar delivery	34 15 0

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Nov 16

Groundnut oil ready Rs. 5/5

Maha Rs. 5/4/3

Jotta Rs. 0/7/6

Sugar ready Rs. 4/15/3

Market strong.

Shipment Rs. 4/6

Corrugate Rs. 9/8

Good upcountry demand

Patabar Rs. 6/4

Hoops 1/8 to Rs. 5/6

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 16th day of November 1935

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1935-36

10-30 Rs. 230/12

12-30 Rs. 229

2-30 Rs. 228/12

4-30 Rs 227/4

April-May	April-May
Highest 231	
Lowest 227	Settlement rate 229

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(2) AGE 45 YEARS. Mr. P. Veeranna, Sub-postmaster Gudlavalleru (Kistna):—I have undergone full course of your VIMZIM and I am glad to inform you that I am now completely a new man having that vim and vigour which I had in my boyhood. Your VIMZIM is surely a very rare medicine, a Godsent and a boon to the sufferers. Its cost is nothing when compared to its efficacy. The very change in me has attracted the notice of several suffering here and they may order your medicine shortly. 2/6/35.

(3) AGE 30 YEARS. Mr. A. RAZA, M.A., B.T. Ex-Professor Malerkotla State College, at present Opptt. G. P. O Bombay:—I have great pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect produced by the use of VIMZIM, only one dose of VIMZIM convinced me of the marvellous power of this remarkable tonic 18-9-35.

(4) Dewan Bahadur G. C. Dass, 459 Mint Street, Madras. Send me one full course of VIMZIM per V. P. P as you had sent to me in May 1935. 25-9-35.

(5) Mr. Shukla c/o Banglow No. 22, Ahmedabad:—I take VIMZIM daily, I find improvement in nerves and feel better 31-5-35.

It is the INVENTOR S. H. Hussain's benevolence that this PREPARATION worthy of Rajas and Maharajas is being offered to the public at such a low price only to earn eternal good by relieving innumerable suffering sons of the Motherland.

PRICE:—Rs. 15 for full course of 30 pills, Rs. 8 for half course of 15 pills, postage and packing extra. For the foreign Sh. 30 and 20 respectively.

IMPORTANT NOTE:—Vimzim pills are prepared of different strength to suite different age and temperaments, do not forget to state age and temperament (hot or cool) body (slender or robust) when ordering a course of it.

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"Aussies" Extraordinary Collapse

LOSE SIX WICKETS FOR SEVEN RUNS

With Breezy Start Rajputana Rattle Visitors' Fielding In Second Innings

THE SCORE

Rajputana I Innings	131
Rajputana II Innings (for 5 wkts.)	89
Aussies I Innings	149

Patiala's Australian Team suffered an extraordinary collapse on the second day of the three-day match with the Rajputana and Central India Team, on Saturday, at Ajmer.

Extraordinary Collapse

They lost six wickets for seven runs in quick succession, making the poorest score of any innings in the tour, at 149.

Rajputana began their second innings with a breezy partnerhsip between Dhanmal and Jagdale who rattled the Australian's fielding, but a hasty run cost Jagdale his wicket.

By the end of the day's play the Home team collected 89 runs for 5 wickets.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

AJMER, Nov. 16.

Another fine innings by Morrisby following consecutively on his excellent effort at Ahmedabad, where he missed his century by a runt out by ten runs was the distinguishing feature of to-day's play in the Rajputana Match against Australians. Yesterday the Australians had scored 50 in 75 minutes for a loss of three wickets, but they quickly mastered bowling this morning and sent a century on board in a further 50 minutes' play. W H Bradshaw, the Oxford double blue, who has been included in the team on account of his medium-fast legbreak bowling kept a perfect length and was unlucky not to get the wicket although Allsopp put two possible changes in slips and another difficult one at short leg. C. S. Naidu and Akbar Ali were tried in quick succession in place of Ziaul Hassan but it was Azim Khan who broke up the fourth wicket partnership getting Allsopp out l.b.w. with his to hook and was struck in the hips (104/4/32).

RYDER COMES ON CREASE

Ryder joined Morrisby and their running between wickets was reminiscent of their great partnership of the 180 for the fourth wicket at Ahmedabad. Morrisby was well set and eventually reached his 50 after having been at the crease for 130 minutes. Included in this score were five fours and a three. Immediately afterwards Morrisby pulled Azimkhan to boundary in perfect style.

THREE WICKETS FOR TWO RUNS

The Ryder-Morrisby partnership seemed well-set for another big score when C. S. Naidu and Ziaul Hassan met with unexpected success and three further wickets fell for two runs. Ryder after being nearly run out attempted to Hook Hassan but the ball cocked up suddenly and Ryder was easily caught at square leg (142/5/6).

Morrisby was joined by Oxenham but only two runs later Morrisby jumped out to C. S. Naidu, missed the ball and was smartly stumped by Dhanmal. Morrisby had given a correct and graceful display without committing a single mistake. He hit seven fours and three threes. (144/6/72).

Oxenham was then l.b.w. at the same score, Hassan's figures at this stage being 15/5/24.

Australians were all out for 149 against Rajputana this being Australians' lowest score in India, the next best having been their 197 at Rajkot.

EXTRAORDINARY COLLAPSE

Within 10 minutes of resumption of play, the Australians were all out for 149, the smallest score they have made an innings during the present tour. After the Ryder-Morrisby partnership they suffered an extraordinary collapse and actually lost wickets of Ryder, Morrisby, Oxenham, Nagel, Ironmonger and Ellis for seven runs.

C S Naidu who was given his chance with the ball very late, bowled the best although Ziaul Hassan's figures were better. C S Naidu bowled Nagel right round his legs and completely beat Ellis with a perfect googly ball.

BREEZY START

Rajputana's opening pair Dhanmal and Jagdale made a very breezy start and for the time rattled the Australian fielding witn

(Continued on Page 8.)

Lt. Wazir Ali and T. C. Longfield, Captains of the rival Teams.

Kadri and Mushtaque Ali going out to open the Muslim innings.

WAZIR ALI

119 (NOT OUT)

(Continued From Page 1.)

The pace of scoring now began to steadily increase. The batsmen, particularly Kadri, were beginning to get set and the latter snicked Hill-Wood for 4 to register 80 on board and followed it up in the same direction for another 4 to bring his individual score to 50.

Partnership Broken

The partnership which had yielded 52 runs in 32 minutes was broken up by the European skipper who cleaned bowled Baporia. The out-going batsman scored 10 runs during his stay at the wickets (88—2—10).

Capt. Syed Wazir Ali, the Muslim skipper joined Kadri and played out the over. Kadri greeted him by sending 90 on board off Hill-Wood.

Gourlay relieved Longfield at the Bori Bunder end and sent down a maiden over to Wazir Ali. Another change in the European attack was effected by bringing on Arnold in place of Hill-Wood at the Gymkhana end. Arnold, of Lahore is a fast-medium right-hand bowler, who did good service in England for the Army,. Kadri played out his over without adding anything to the total.

Bowling Changes

The pace of scoring had again steadied down and Wazir Ali collected a single off Gourlay in the next over. Although the runs were slow in coming, both bowlers were taken off and Warne was brought on at the Bori Bunder end while Mollinson was given the ball at the Gymkhana end. Wazir Ali sent up the first century of the Tournament by placing Mollinson for a brace through the gully, and was cheered when he punished a loose one to the boundary off the same bowler before lunch.

Play After Lunch

When play was resumed after lunch Longfield relieved Warne at the Bori Bunder end and opened the attack to Kadri. A single to short leg sent Kadri's individual score to 60. Wazir collected a couple off the next ball and the crowd appeared to be in a happier mood as runs were now beginning to pile up.

Gourlay took charge of the attack at the Gymkhana end and gave a single to Wazir Ali sending 110 on the Score Board. Facing Longfield, Wazir Ali sent his second delivery to the leg boundary for four; and got a life when he was missed in the gully. Crossing over Wazir Ali next sent Gourlay to the boundary for 4 and 120 was signalled.

Both batsmen were forcing the scoring. Wazir punished a no-ball off Longfield to the off boundary.

The next change in the European attack was effected when Arnold relieved his Captain at the Bori Bunder end. Wazir Ali turned his first delivery to leg for 3 and 130 went up on the board.

Kadri's Confident Batting

Hundred and forty was signalled after the Muslims innings had lasted 180 minutes, and Kadri, the opening batsman reached his 70 by a neat glide to leg for 2. Batting with confidence he now hit Gourlay to leg for a couple and then crossed over to face Arnold and sent him to the leg boundary for 4.

Warne now took over from Gourlay from the Gymkhana end and yielded a single. Wazir Ali sent 150 on board by turning Arnold to leg for 4.

The European attack was beginning to lose its sting and the batsmen were settling down with more confidence. Kadri drove Warne to the Gymkhana for 4 and got another couple on the leg. His total had now mounted to 80 while 160 was signalled on the score board.

Successful Change In Bowling.

Gourlay was called upon to relieve Arnold at the Bori Bunder end and the quick changes and the variety of bowling was beginning to trouble the batsman. Kadri who was facing Gourlay was clean bowled. The partnership which promised to last longer was now broken up. Kadri's useful 84 included six 4's and he received an ovation when returning to the pavilion (165—3—84).

Lt. Mohamed Hussain came in to fill in the breach and played out the over. Wazir Ali hit Warne to the off boundary for 4 and sent 170 on board. Lt. Hussain did not, however, last long as he played a ball back into Gourlay's hands and retired with the score standing at (171—4—0).

Fifty Reached.

M. Hasan joined his Captain at the wickets and the latter greeted his arrival by snicking Gourlay for a single through the gully and brought up his score to 50 amidst loud cheering from the Muslim tents.

CAPTAIN'S INNINGS.

One hundred and 80 went up on board, when Wazir Ali pulled Warne to the onside for a single. At this stage, the European skipper took over the attack from the Gymkhana end. There was a lull in the scoring speed and 190 was signalled after 23 minutes' play. Hasan was now getting settled and proved a valuable asset to his captain. Hasan sent the second century up for his side by driving Goldfield to the boundary for 4 and following it up with a single through cover.

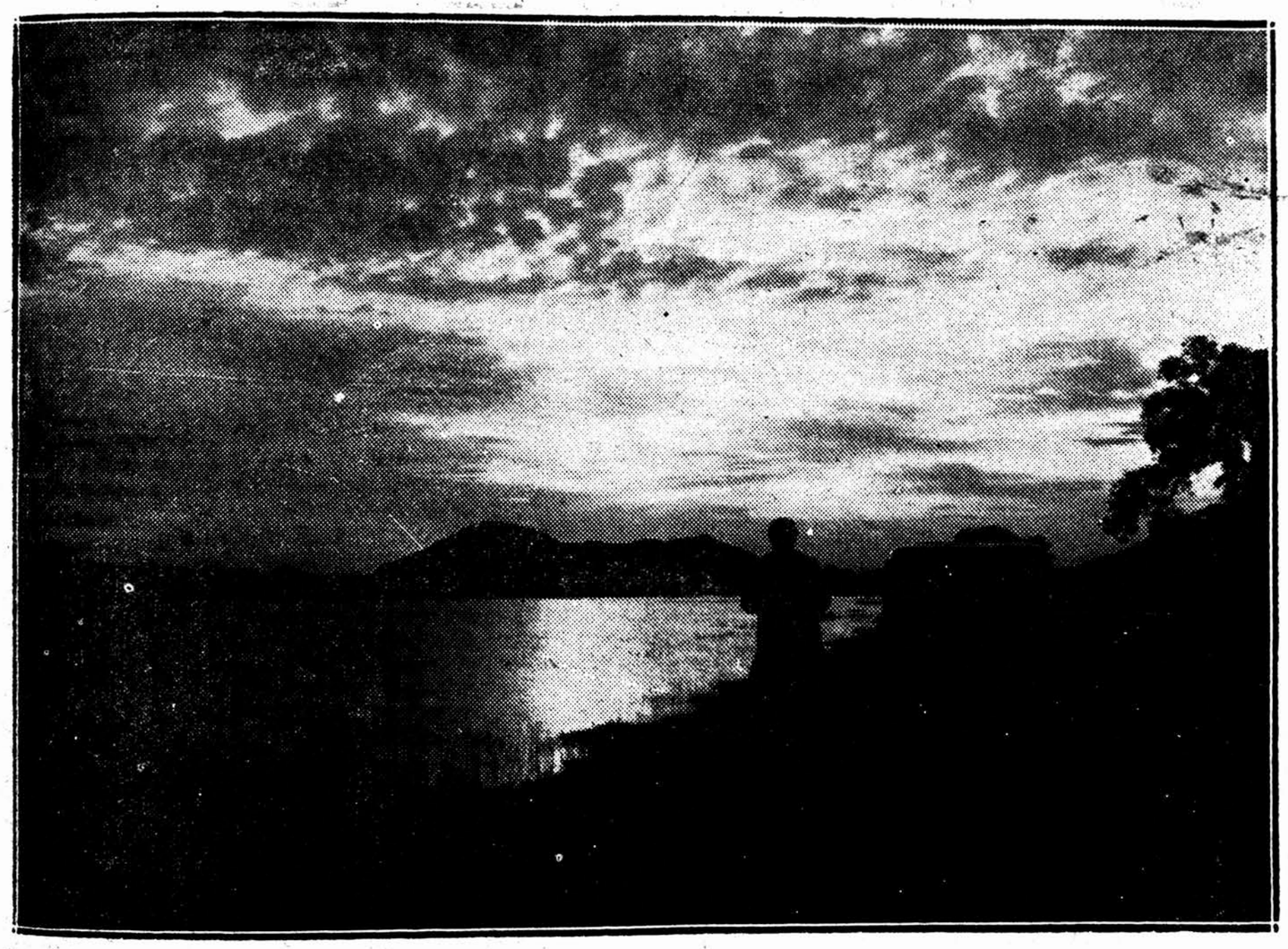
Hill-Wood was brought on to relieve Goldfield at the Gymkhana end and Wazir Ali collected 3 runs off him. The European fielding was good and smart work was done by the custodians of the boundary. A single off Hill-Wood by Wazir Ali and his score was signalled as 70, while 210 went up on board. Playing a Captain's innings, Wazir Ali collected his total by steady play, taking no risks after the lease of life he was given before he reached double figure score.

CAUGHT BEHIND STUMPS.

Gourlay was maintaining a deadly length from the Bori-Bunder end and Hasan was kept quiet. Arno'd took over from Hill-Wood at the Gymkhana end with an ende-

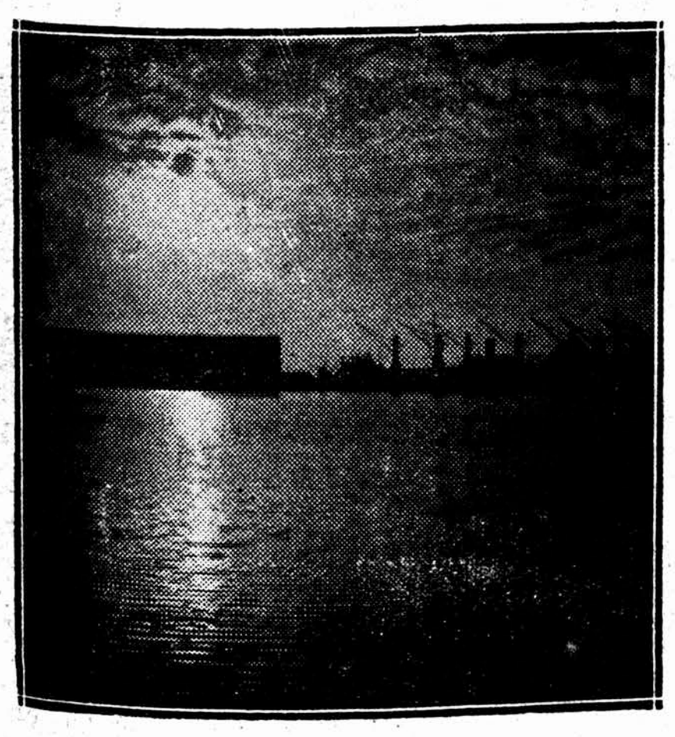
(Continued on Page 44 Col. 1.)

"PARTING DAY"



(Photo by H. J. Presswalla).

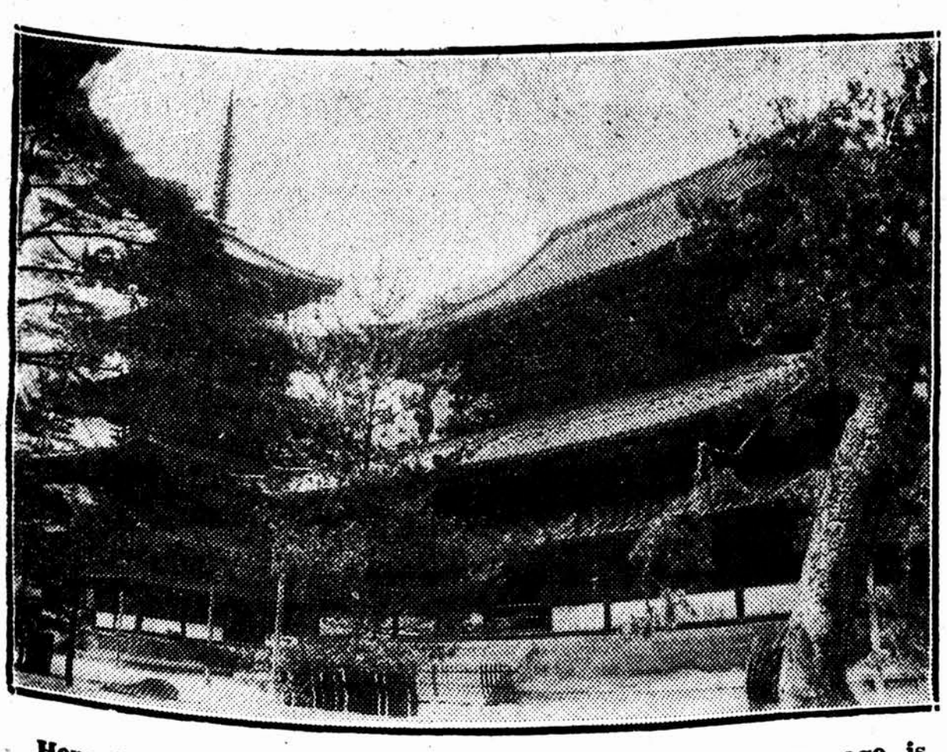
A Mormon Priest in his Regalia.



"CLOUDS & CRANES": Alexandra Docks. (Photo by Rashid Ahmad).

Marsupial baby-bear being weighed by zoo doctor at Koala Park, near Sydney, where determined effort is being made to preserve the species.

Dewan Bahadur S. Mensinkai, Lingayat leader and G. O. M. of Karnatak, who passed away on 27th ult.



Horyuji Temple in Nara (Japan), built some 1,800 years ago, is now under reinforcement work for preservation of this, perhaps the world's oldest wooden structure for over

All Germany celebrated the harvest festival day with impressive ceremonies, the most elaborate displays being those on Buckeberg Hill, near the city of Hamelin.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday, November 17, 1935

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